

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



1908

LIBRARY
U. S. Department of Agriculture
CATALOGUE

L. J. FARMER
Pulaski

Oswego Co.

N. Y.

A Bit of Our History, &c., &c.

I became interested in berry growing from reading the articles in the horticultural papers by such men as Matthew Crawford, A. M. Purdy and others. My first patch of berries were Wilsons and Crescents, the former taken from grandfather's garden and the latter from plants purchased by my brother. My first acre of strawberries was set in 1883, with plants bought of E. P. Roe. My first advertisement was inserted in the Pulaski Democrat. It cost \$1.50 and sold about \$75.00 worth of plants. My first price list, issued in 1887, was a circular of the Burt strawberry, a very modest affair. "Farmer on the Strawberry," a treatise on strawberries, was published in 1891, 5000 copies being issued and sold. The first issue of "Farmers Fruit Farmer," a horticultural paper, was published in January, 1899. This was published first as a quarterly and later as a monthly. The Fruit Farmer was sold to The Western Fruit Grower in 1902. The principal berries introduced by us were Burt, Splendid, Van Deman, Rough Rider and Oswego strawberries and Plum Farmer raspberry. We paid out \$2500 in one year to advertise the Rough Rider, and it was a paying venture. The berries that we have featured and made most from the sale of plants as well as fruit, are Splendid, Warfield, Parker Earle, Edgar Queen, Sample, Crescent, Rough Rider and Senator Dunlap strawberries; Cuthbert, Columbian and Plum Farmer raspberries; and Snyder and Taylor blackberries.

We have paid out about \$10,000.00 to the newspapers in advertising to secure the list of names to which we now mail catalogues. This list has been culled and re-culled and is now about 23,000 in number, and we believe it to be the cream list of fruit growers in the United States. Our annual catalogues cost now about \$500.00 per year, besides \$230.00 to mail them. For several years past we have spent nearly \$1,500.00 per year in newspaper advertising. We cannot accurately compute the cost of postage on first class letters, extra circular letters and postage on plants, but it is a large item. In speaking of advertising, the most paying "ad" we ever inserted was our first one in the local paper—The Democrat. One of the most paying was an advertisement of "Farmer on the Strawberry," in the Ladies' Home Journal. The rate was then \$3.00 per line. The "ad" measured four inches (56 lines) and cost \$168. One morning we opened 140 letters, all coming from the Ladies' Home Journal, and every one had a 25c piece in it for a copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry." Readers of farm and other papers would be obliged to pay several times the present subscription price for their papers were it not for the advertisers. A publisher charges the advertisers big rates for space; he puts out his paper to the subscribers at a low price, but the advertiser is recompensed if the subscribers patronize him. The amount realized from the books sold by the advertisement in The Ladies' Home Journal was more than the cost of the "ad." The returns from advertising are much less remunerative now than they used to be.

Partner Wanted

We desire a partner who can put \$5000 or more into the business as well as relieve us of overburdens. We shall be glad to correspond with any young or middle aged man who is anxious to get into a paying business for life.

Farmer on the Strawberry

A new edition of this book, re-written and revised down to date, will be issued some time during next fall. It will treat of strawberries and all the berry fruits. Price 25c. Orders will be booked at any time and copies mailed when published.

Address L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.

Our Illustrated Folder gives full information relative to our special crops adaptable to FRUIT GROWERS, POULTRYMEN AND FARMERS WHEREIN \$500 OR MORE may be made net from one-fourth of an acre. The Scientific Intense Culture Ranch, Elmhurst, Ill.

So Called Pedigree Plants

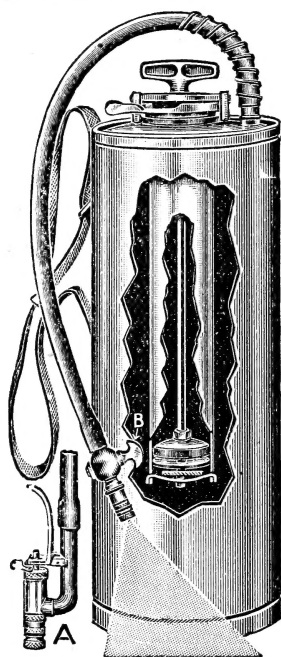
Those who are inclined to believe that there is such a thing as a "pedigreed" strawberry plant as is generally understood, and who believes that the so called pedigree plants are better than the common ones, should read the article on that subject in the Feb. 10th, 1908, issue of the Farm and Fireside of Springfield, O., by Prof. Samuel B. Green, of the Minnesota Exp. Station. He ridicules the idea and quotes such authorities as Prof. Sandsten, of the Wisconsin Ag'l College; Prof. Troop, of the Indiana Exp. Station, and also Prof. Green, of the Ohio Station, to substantiate his claims. This article should be read by every person who has the faintest idea that there is anything in the claims of pedigree plant venders. An amusing incident in this connection is the fact that the four inch advertisement of the "Greatest of the Great" pedigree plant concern in the world was on the opposite page from this article from the pen of Prof. Green.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Please forward by	Amount Enclosed :	
State whether Wanted by Mail, Express or Freight.	Post Office Order	\$.....
Exp. or Frt. Office.....	Exp. Money Order	\$.....
Name	Draft or Check	\$.....
Post Office.....	Cash	\$.....
County..... State.....	Stamps	<u>\$.....</u>
R. R. or Exp. Line.....	Total	\$.....
Forward on or about.....	Date.....	

[illegible]

SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFER



The demand for Spraying Machinery is now almost universal and we have arranged with the manufacturers of the most popular Compressed Air Sprayer manufactured, by which we are able to make a Premium Offer so attractive that it cannot be overlooked.

The **Auto Spray No. 1** is a Compressed Air Sprayer, with a solution tank capacity of 4 gallons. In this solution tank is inserted an air pump locked in position with a single cam, operated by a twist of the wrist. To operate, you pour in 3 gallons of the solution, replace the pump, pump up your air pressure with a few strokes of the plunger, when the machine will operate several minutes without interruption, and the operator has nothing to do but direct the spray. More than 200,000 of these machines are in use, giving the utmost satisfaction and it is, without doubt, the most popular Sprayer on the market. It is made in various styles as shown below and it is guaranteed to give satisfaction. This is an opportunity for you to secure an article of recognized merits in connection with our nursery stock, and at a price which can not be duplicated.

..... OUR OFFER

				Reg. Price	Our Price with \$10.00 of stock or more.
Auto Spray	No. 1-A	Brass Tank with	Stop Cock	\$6 50	\$4 00
"	No. 1-B	" " "	Auto Pop No. 1	7 50	4 45
"	No. 1-C	Galv. " "	Stop Cock	5 00	2 75
"	No. 1-D	" " "	Auto Pop No. 1	6 00	3 15
"	No. 1-E	Brass " "	" " No. 2	7 00	4 25
"	No. 1-F	" " "	" " No. 3	6 50	4 00
"	No. 1-G	Galv. " "	" " No. 2	5 50	3 00
"	No. 1-H	" " "	" " No. 3	5 00	2 75
Brass 2 ft. Extension, per length, for trees				-	35



AUTO POP No. 1



AUTO POP No. 2



AUTO POP No. 3



STOP COCK

Auto-Pop No. 1—A lever operated device with attachment for cleaning nozzle automatically.

Auto-Pop No. 2—A lever operated device without cleaning attachment.

Auto-Pop No. 3—Automatic shut-off without lever or cleaning device.

Stop Cock—A very effective shut-off when used with two hands.



Two Foot Brass Extension.

Brass 2 ft. Extension—For reaching trees. Made extra heavy and self-supporting.

To Our Patrons



It is a great source of satisfaction to me to know that I have made many people happy in this great country of ours by starting them in the berry business and showing them the way to earn a profitable livelihood. Nearly every mail brings me letters from grateful patrons in different parts of this broad land. There are times when things look dark and discouraging to everybody, and when I get one of these letters it goes a long ways towards curing the blues and spurring me on to greater efforts.

Those who have not been in the plant business cannot fully realize what a strain is on a person engaged in this business during a few months of the spring, notably March, April, May and June. Many men have given up their lives to the work right in this busy season. I have myself so over worked by overseeing the correspondence, digging, packing and shipping of plants that I have fainted dead away on a Saturday night in the barber's chair and had to be carried home. I speak of this here that my friends may not unduly annoy me by writing long unnecessary letters during the busy season. If you wish to find out anything, please write before the shipping begins, or else make your letters very brief and to the point, as I intend to answer all such letters myself, my secretary cannot do this to your satisfaction.

Last spring was a record breaker in my business. I filled with satisfaction to my customers more orders than ever before. Think of 25 per cent. more business than in 1906 which was a big year with us. Well we did it and I never received so few complaints, even when I was doing a small business and doing all the work with my own hands.

We could fill a fair sized catalogue with the testimonials and letters praising the plants we sent out, we will print a few of the best of them for the benefit of new readers.

The reason that our business is growing is that we try to infuse a personality throughout our catalogue and correspondence and give personal supervision to everything. Our catalogue is re-written each year and patrons do not have to wade through the same old story every time they get it. We spend a great amount of time in devising and selecting just what to say in this catalogue. We know that it is appreciated for people write us that it is.

I am going to try and write more for the agricultural press, during the next few months. My book on Berry Culture will be issued next Autumn. I hope to make it helpful and practical. I have not done much writing since I sold Farmer's Fruit Farmer, which paper I conducted for four years. The work of keeping this paper going and writing for it so tired me out that I have taken a protracted rest from writing ever since.

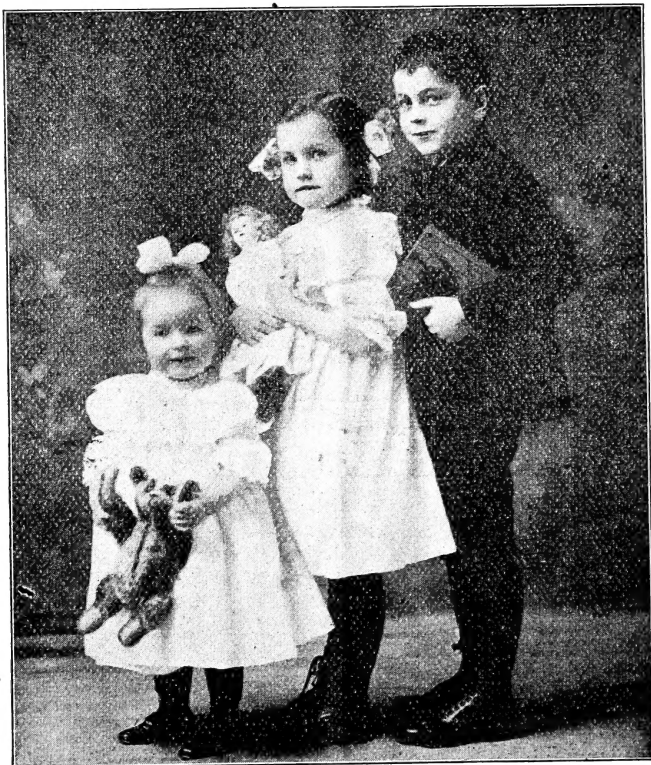
I Want Your Orders

If there is a single reason that anybody can advance why they should have your orders in preference to us, we would like to hear it. *I AM A POOR MAN. It used to be a disgrace to say you were poor. It is not now. Somebody will say if the berry business is as profitable as you say, WHY ARE YOU POOR?* Well, I handle lots of money but I don't salt every dollar I get, I sort of keep it going. I try to live near to what farmers in this day and age ought to live. I am doing well, better all the

time, but people who live and have things don't get rich. I want your orders because I want the money to keep my business going and to bring up those children as they ought to be brought up. I want your orders because I believe I can send you plants as good as any and better than many.

Plants grown in a cold climate like ours have better roots, are stronger, hardier and more inclined to bear fruit than those produced in a warm climate. It is the natural home of the strawberry which is a cold blooded plant, making its best growth in the cool of the fall and producing its fruit before the warmest weather of spring.

We can dig and ship plants nearly as early in the spring as any firm and we can continue to ship them and have them grow and give satisfaction long after other localities are so far advanced that plants are too forward to ship and transplant without great loss. Last spring we began shipping plants March 20 and continued heavy shipping way into June and there was not a single month all summer that we did not ship plants up to January.



The Choicest Productions from Farmer's Nursery.

About Transportation

We had a little complaint last spring because we forwarded several orders by express when they were ordered by freight. We did this because the railroads were burdened with business and some shipments sent to Illinois and Wisconsin were a month or more on the road and we feared shipments made in May would arrive so late that the plants would be heated and sprouted too much to do well. We went on the belief that patrons preferred to have good plants that would grow even though they had to pay a little more for transportation. Plants shipped in March and early April can generally go safely by freight and we advise it if the quantity is quite large so the box or package won't get overlooked and lost. The

express companies were overburdened last spring by all kinds of business and did not handle eggs and other merchandise very carefully. We intend to look into this matter thoroughly. We will have large cards printed with "Eggs for Hatching," "Handle Carefully" and place on each package of eggs so that there can be no reasonable excuse for throwing our shipments of eggs this season as we believe they were last. In addition to this, right in the height of the season, last spring, the Express Company, at Pulaski, lost some of their best help and the remaining help being overburdened with our shipments, which averaged four two horse wagon loads per day for several months, were unable to get them off at once, and shipments were delayed at this end, even after we had delivered them to the express company. We will see that this does not happen again.



Photograph of Pan American and Autumn, Fall Bearing Strawberries, Taken In September.

The rate on plants is 20 per cent. less than merchandise rate by express. If you believe you are overcharged by the express company at your end, have the agent look the matter up in his tariff book, weigh the package and figure it out.

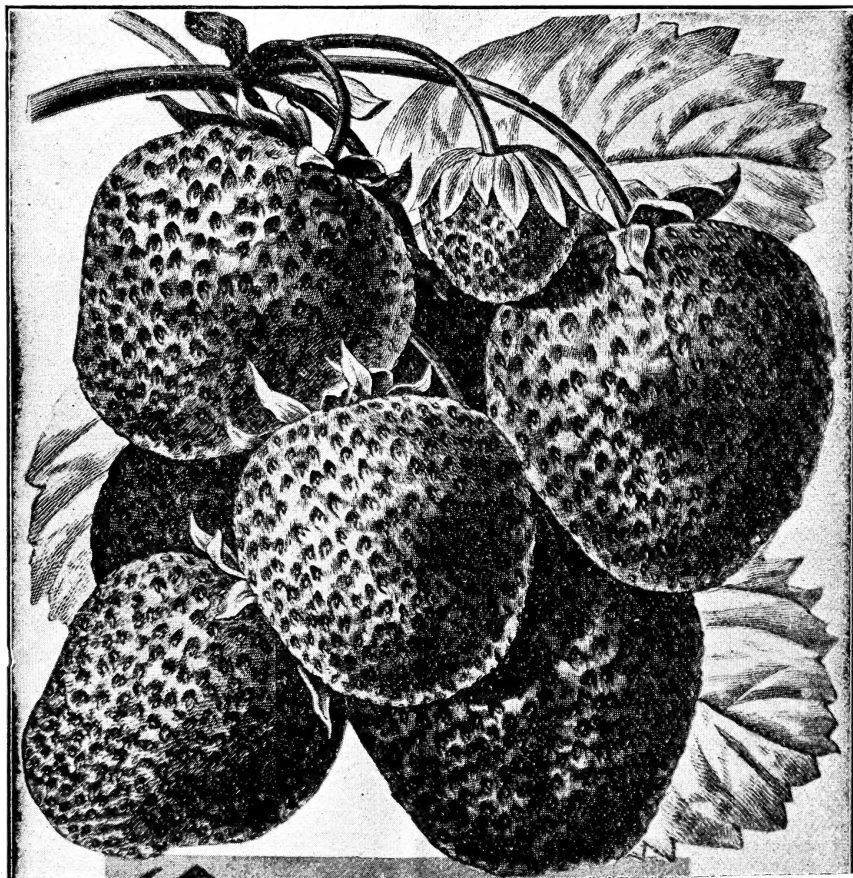
We do not advise the shipment of plants by mail except in very small quantities or to very distant points. It is a great deal more work for us and we must charge more per dozen and 100 for plants by mail than either by express or freight. The plants have to be more thoroughly cleaned of earth and leaves and are not as liable to do as well when planted. We exercise our greatest skill in packing shipments by mail and our new way of protecting the crowns from injury is winning us praise from all sources.

Summer and Fall Planting

The greatest humbug and nuisance in the strawberry plant business is the potted plant. It costs too much on the start and does not do any better in the long run, although the express charges are 10 times as great as on common plants. If you set out plants in late June, get our transplanted plants, plants that have been taken up and set in little beds early in the season and kept growing until wanted for transplanting. If you set plants in July or August, get plants that have just fruited or young plants grown from plants that had been set the previous autumn. The plants that have just fruited, if healthy, are the best, as they will

live the best and by next June will bear the best crop of berries. If you set plants about Sept. 1st, or later, get plants that have grown in the beds from plants set the spring before. If you pay potted plant prices for these, if they are selected, you will be ahead, as they are worth much more than the best kind of potted plants. They have a natural root growth, are not dwarfed or "pot bound." We will not pot any more plants in future except as they are ordered three or four weeks before time wanted.

Our transplanted plants and plants just fruited are not as handsome as other kinds of plants, but they "Get There" just the same.



A Bunch of Oswego Strawberries.

Prices

We have made prices in this catalogue as reasonable as we can afford to and follow out the policy of live and let live. They are not nearly as high as those of the city seedsman who often asks twice as much as we do, nor as low as the "one year" plant man who fills your order with rubbish, goods that are dear at any price and never gets your order again. Our best orders come from people who have traded with us year after year for many years.

Oswego County is the home of the strawberry. It is famous all over the eastern United States for its late crop of strawberries, which sell for the very highest prices in all the leading city markets, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore,

Pittsburgh. They are also shipped to Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and even to far distant Chicago.

It has always been a contention of ours that plants of any variety are better if the variety succeeds in that locality. We believe one of the best ways to tell whether a variety will be a success with you or not is to note how the plants do when set on your soil. If they grow and thrive well, you can be pretty nearly sure that the variety will fruit well with you. If the plants grow weak and spindling, the variety is not adapted to your soil and conditions.

Instructions To Patrons

PLEASE READ THIS CATALOGUE CAREFULLY; it will pay you.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER EARLY, so we can book it and attend to the necessary correspondence before the rush comes on. There is often much lost and nothing gained by waiting. If you wish a large lot of plants, correspond. We can often attach much lower prices. Send a complete list of your wants.

PLEASE USE THE ORDER SHEET and return envelope when sending in your order. Write plainly, giving your full name and address. Write letters on a separate sheet from order. Make your order at least \$1.00.

NEIGHBORS CAN CLUB TOGETHER and have their orders all come to one party who can distribute them. This saves expressage.

EARLY IN SPRING OR LATE IN AUTUMN we often send plants long distances by freight, thereby saving patrons expressage. These orders have to be packed doubly secure to stand the rough handling they get. Express packages are packed lightly but securely to save charges. We use light crates or baskets.

MAIL ORDERS are securely packed in damp moss and wrapped with cardboard for protecting the crowns and over all this stout manilla paper. For the sake of economy, we advise sending small orders in this way to distant points.

WE PRIDE OURSELVES on our ability to pack small fruit plants so that they will go any reasonable distance and arrive in good condition. We use oiled paper and plenty of moss.

SEND MONEY by postoffice money order, registered letter, express order, draft on New York (not Chicago) and Banker's money order. Don't send stamps or bills unless you register the letter, except at your own risk. If you send private check on any bank, except New York City, add 15 cents for cost of collection.

IF IT WILL ACCOMMODATE our customers to have their plants come Collect on Delivery, we will be pleased to send them that way, provided that $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the amount of the order is remitted at time order is sent in. People are changeable, therefore we refuse to book orders, except for old and tried customers, unless a sufficient deposit is made at time of ordering.

PLEASE DON'T ASK US to open accounts in the plant business. Plants bought on credit rarely do well. If you have paid for them you have a greater interest in them and they are more liable to live.

PEOPLE WITH NO EXPERIENCE often leave the selection of varieties with us, merely sending us \$1.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, or whatever they wish to invest, and giving us a general idea of the conditions.

IT HAS BEEN SAID that substitution is the bane of the nursery business. We believe that if for the inexperienced buyer his order is sometimes substituted, he may often be the winner. For the experienced fruit grower who wants what he wants, substitution is a nuisance. We never substitute unless as a last resort and when we believe it to be for the interest of the party ordering. We reserve the right to substitute, however, if out of any particular variety, but will respect your wishes if you will only say in your order "No Substitution," if that is what you wish.

WE HAVE THE LATEST SEASON of any large plant grower in the United States. We fill orders long after most concerns are done. It often happens that late set plants do better than early set because the other conditions are better. If you forget your berry bed until the last moment or become disappointed in ordering elsewhere, remember that we can ship plants late in May or early in June and have them do well, even though your season is well advanced. Our northern location and proximity to Lake Ontario whose ice and cold water of early spring temper our climate, have much to do in keeping back growth and plants from starting.

OUR TRANSPLANTED PLANTS are a great boon to late planters. We take up strawberry and raspberry plants in early April and heel them in closely together in rich garden soil and hold them there until late May and June. When taken up at this time, earth clings to the roots, they start right along and often do better than plants set early in April. The finest raspberry patch we ever had was set about the 10th to the 25th of June, and a patch of strawberries set the past summer in late June and early July, was a sight to behold.

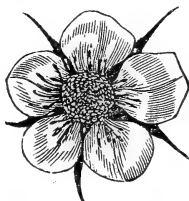
REMEMBER that we have the Bell and Independent telephones, Western Union and Postal telegraphs, railroad, express and post offices and Pulaski National Bank all at Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y. Telegrams are immediately phoned out to our office.

WE ARE LOCATED one mile south of Pulaski which is a town of nearly 2000 inhabitants, 25 miles east of Oswego, 38 miles north of Syracuse and half way between that city and Watertown.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS to L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Strawberries

Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms, the perfect and the imperfect. The two illustrations in this paragraph show the appearance of the perfect or



Perfect or Staminate

hermaphrodite blossom and the imperfect or pistillate blossom. The perfect blooms have all the four parts of the flower—stamens, pistils, calyx and corolla. The imperfect blooms lack stamens. The perfect bloomers are often called staminate, because they contain stamens. The imperfect flowers are also known as female blossoms as well as pistillates.



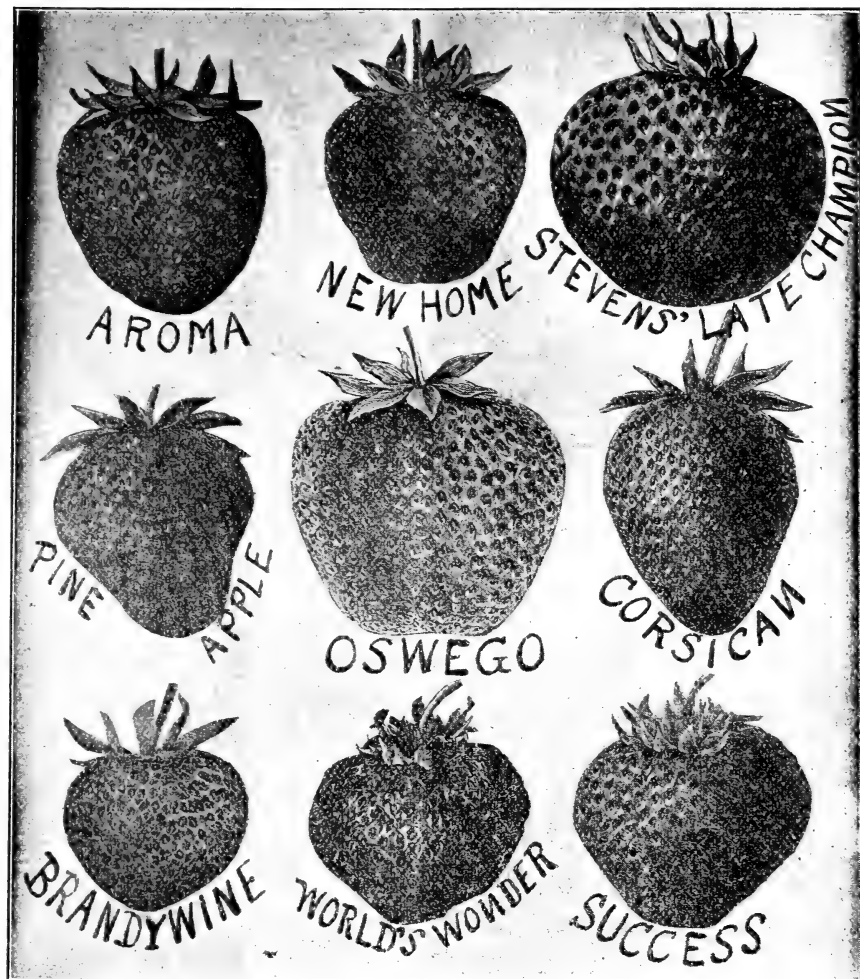
Imperfect or Pistillate

If we plant a perfect flowered variety by itself, it will bear just as good berries as if it had other kinds planted near it. If we plant an imperfect flowered variety, we must also plant near it, some variety of perfect flower to pollenate or impregnate the pistillate flowers. When properly pollinated, pistillate varieties are usually hardier, the blooms are less liable to blast by frosts and they bear larger crops. The perfect bloomers are more liable to properly pollenate their own bloom in rainy weather and other kinds of unfavorable weather, such as winds and wet. It is sometimes thought by the best authorities that planting several kinds together has a good effect, even when the varieties are perfect flowered. In order to properly pollenate, the pistillate and perfect flowered varieties must blossom near the same time. For best results it is a good plan to set the pistillate near two varieties of perfect flowers, one blooming a little before and the other a little after the variety to be pollinated. For instance, set the "Sample" between "Senator Dunlap" and "Steven's Late Champion." Pistillate blooms produce only "seedy" nublins when not properly pollinated. The proper pollination or "fertilization" as it is sometimes erroneously called, of the strawberry blossom is one of the most important items in strawberry culture. Varieties in this list marked "per" are perfect flowered. Those marked "imp" are imperfect.

Strawberry Culture

The culture of strawberries is very profitable. There is no legitimate farm crop that is quite as profitable, all things considered. If you grow tobacco or ginseng, you do no good to anyone who consumes your product, except to those who sell it and make it up for consumption. The farmer who grows strawberries is more prosperous than his neighbor who does not, other things being equal. I would as soon have the proceeds from an acre of strawberries, cared for as I know how to care for them, as the proceeds from ten good cows. You don't have to care for strawberries during the winter; they take care of themselves. It don't cost much for your first stock to start in the strawberry business—about as much for an acre of plants as one cow will cost, or often less. The person who grows strawberries is uplifted by them; he becomes a better fellow. He gets along better with his wife.

Any good soil that will grow either corn or potatoes, will grow strawberries. We advise planting after two or three crops of corn or potatoes have been grown on the same land. We advise draining thoroughly, as undrained land is unreliable; and wet induces fungous growth—the worst enemy of the strawberry. Grubs, the worst insect enemy, are largely eradicated by growing two or three corn crops previous to setting the plants. We apply barn manure to the corn crops, thus getting the soil thoroughly incorporated with the humus before setting out the plants.



We use only concentrated or commercial fertilizer on the land after the plants are set, because we believe animal manures cause fungous growths to flourish, to our disadvantage. We prefer to set plants in the spring, at the time when most other crops are put into the ground. We set in rows from 3 to 5 feet apart and the plants from 1 to 2 feet in the row. A favorite distance is 1x4 ft. This distance takes about 10,000 plants to the acre. We set plants with anything that will get the roots down straight, as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep the ground clear of weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing, until growth stops in the fall. In applying fertilizer, we put $\frac{1}{4}$ on the ground before plants are set, $\frac{1}{2}$ while they

are growing the first year, and $\frac{1}{3}$ in the spring before fruiting. We use from 500 to 2000 lbs. to the acre, depending on the previous richness of the soil. We use a fertilizer analyzing about 4 % nitrogen, 10 % phos. acid and 10 % potash. We cover the fields with straw or some other coarse material for winter protection. This also acts as a carpet or mulch to keep the weeds down and the plants from drying up in fruiting season, if partly removed and carefully placed in spring as soon as growth begins to start. The yields of strawberry fields are often immense. We have heard of their yielding 25,000 quarts to the acre. We have grown the "Parker Earle" at the rate of nearly 15,000 quarts to the acre, and the "Crescent" at even above these figures. It is nothing uncommon for growers in Oswego County to get from \$500 to \$1,000 to the acre. I know of many men who were flat, financially, a few years ago, who are now well to do, with their mortgages paid off and money in the bank. They did it with strawberries.

Prices of Plants, Important

Prices of plants are as listed, when plants are sent by express or freight, purchaser to pay charges at his end of the route. We furnish boxes, crates, baskets, burlap, etc., and pack free all express and freight orders. We have to prepay all postage. If by mail, add 30c per 100 for strawberry plants, and 75c per 100 for raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus and grape vines. The postage on strawberries is about 20c per 100, the 10c is for extra work required to pack plants so they will travel in good order by mail. We supply 6 at doz., 50 at 100, and 500 at 1000 rates respectively.

Varieties of Strawberries

OSWEGO (Per.)—We introduced this new variety last spring for the first time. We are glad to announce that the past season's experience with it has justified our earlier predictions that it would become a valuable variety for the fruit grower. It and Stevens' Champion were the largest berries sold in the Syracuse markets the past summer. The plants are of great vigor and the berries of the largest size. It ripens midseason and continues until the latest varieties are in their prime. The plants are perhaps the healthiest growers on our place. They stool up heavily, reminding one of the old Parker Earle. It produces large plants and a moderate number of them. The berries are roundish and of good color. It is a poor man's berry, doing best of all on rather light soil, where most kinds are nearly a failure. The load of fruit that it will show in the height of the season is a wonder. It does well in the same bed for several years and prefers a narrow row to the wide matted row for best fruiting results. The past spring, we noticed that the plants would keep fresh long after others had begun to deteriorate. In shipping the plants to various sections of the country, they almost uniformly grew and did well, even when some other kinds failed to stand the shock of shipping and transplanting. This berry does well on poor soil brought up by the use of commercial fertilizers. We never knew a berry but what would respond to good soil and treatment if it would do well anyway. We feel that no one will regret

planting this variety in any quantity. We have a large stock and make the price correspondingly low. Price doz. 30c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.)—This is perhaps, among all classes in most localities, the most popular rough and ready strawberry of the present day. The beginner with no experience, can set them out, give indifferent culture, and yet pick quite a crop of berries from them. The expert grower can give them right soil, restrict the runners to four or five to each parent plant and get the finest quality of fruit. We sell more plants of this variety each year than of any other three kinds. The plants are healthy, of fair size, great runners and productive. The berries are medium to very large, depending upon mode of treatment and kind of soil they are grown upon. They are of a rich dark color, very fine flavored and desirable either for dessert or canning. If I were to advise the beginner to plant but one variety it would be Dunlap. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

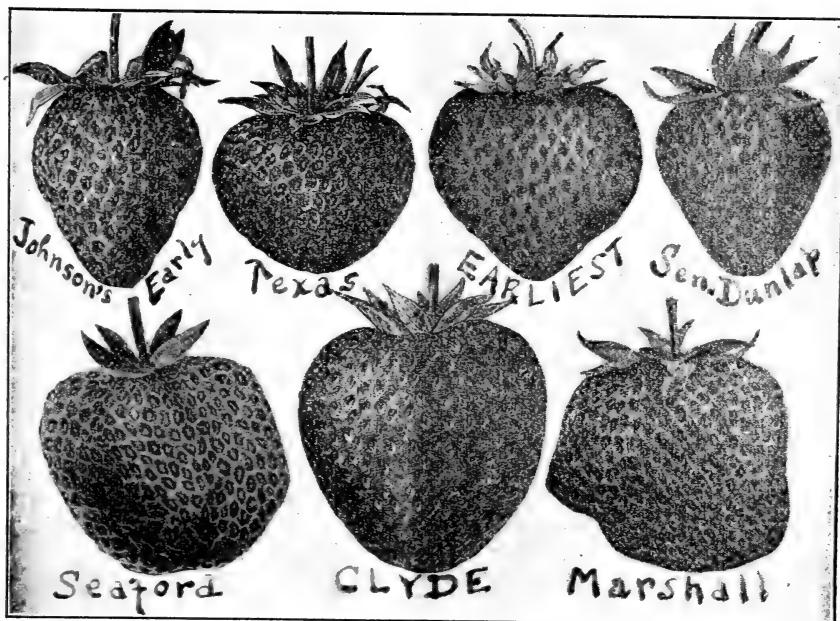
KERN'S MIXTURE is a mixture of Dunlap, Earliest and Sample. There are a few Sample, more Earliest and mostly all Dunlap. If one does not care if his plants are slightly mixed, here is a bargain. We have 300 thousand of them for sale at 20c per doz.; 40c per 100; \$3.00 per 1000.

EARLIEST (Per.)—This berry is an improvement on the Iowa wild strawberry. The plants are great runners, very vigor-

ous and quite productive. They cover the soil and can be grown most everywhere without mulching for winter protection. The berries are medium in size, quite large at first but do not hold full size until the end of the season. We have picked \$100 to the acre before others had begun to ripen. The fruits are light colored, quite firm and of the finest quality, just like the wild strawberry we used to gather in childhood. Its flavor is never affected by adverse weather conditions, like many varieties. I advise it for first early on sandy, gravelly and warmish soils. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

kinds. It ripens but a day or so after Earliest. The fruit is light colored and a great favorite in Syracuse and other markets that like light colored fruits. The berries are medium in size but grow quite large if given the best of care and rich soil. The fruits are roundish with a blunt end. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

MARSHALL (Per.)—The Marshall is the Patrician or Gentleman's berry among all strawberries. It is unsurpassed if given the highest culture. The plants are good growers, vigorous and healthy. They are not as hardy as some to endure all kinds of weather. The blooms are



MICHEL'S EARLY (Per.)—Very similar to above, but not quite so heavy a runner, nor quite as productive with us. Same price as Earliest.

JOHNSON'S EARLY (Per.)—This variety is to clay and other strong heavy soils what Earliest is to sand and gravel. It ripens as early, is fully as productive and has better color than Earliest. We have customers on clay soils who prefer this to all others. The berries are long in shape and of a beautiful dark color. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

BEEDEER WOOD (Per.)—This variety is a great favorite with many people. It is a great runner and the plants are the most productive of all the extra early

easily killed by frost, but in spite of this, if well covered for winter, they go through all right. It will bear a fair crop with ordinary culture, but to do its best it must have the best of care and the soil made very rich. I have seen them so large that 6 would well fill a quart basket. It is of the highest possible flavor of all strawberries. The color is dark glossy, very attractive and sells well in market, bringing the very highest prices. If one wishes to see what they can accomplish with extra care, I advise planting this variety. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

CORSICAN (Per.)—This variety, while not quite so high in quality as Marshall, will succeed with more people because it does not require such high culture. It

does well on all kinds of soil, the plants are vigorous and very productive. The berries are large, light colored, glossy, and make a good appearance in the baskets. The flavor is good. It ripens medium early and continues for a long time. A great favorite for market around Rochester. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

SPLENDID (Per.)—This variety produces a great many new runners and plants each season, is very hardy, vigorous and productive. It requires very little care to do well. The fruit is round with a blunt end, medium to large in size and of fair quality. The color is rather dark, the flesh is very firm and a good shipper. A great favorite with average growers. It is one of the reliable varieties and safe to tie to. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

SAMPLE (Imp.)—The Sample has few faults. I can think of but two. It is a pistillate and requires some other kind like Splendid, Dunlap and Ridgway to be planted close by it. It is not as bright colored as some. All in all, it is one of the most reliable varieties in cultivation. There are few growers who will not always insist in having Sample in their collection. The plants are vigorous growers, seemingly to produce just the right number of the right size of plants. It does well on most any soil. The fruit is very large, roundish in form and rather dark in color. It ripens midseason and lasts till very late. It produces an enormous crop. The flavor is fair, the fruit is quite firm and a good shipper. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC (Per.)—This is a midseason variety of good average size and good color, with other desirable market qualities. The plants are very vigorous and great runners covering the land with plants. The fruits ripen early to midseason. It is very desirable to pollenate pistillates and is very productive itself. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

ROUGH RIDER (Per.)—This variety is extremely late. It is the firmest, best shipping and best canning berry in cultivation. The color is very dark and the fruit is very pulpy, with little water. On strong soils it produces a good crop. It is just about the same kind of a berry as the old Wilson, fully as productive and as firm, but it is later and larger than that once famous variety. Its only faults are that it won't succeed on all soils and the color is sometimes pretty dark for some markets. In wet seasons when the sunshine is deficient, the color is ideal. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$6.00.

BUBACH (Imp.)—On new soils in localities where the strawberry has never been grown much, Bubach will surprise the natives. It is enormously productive, extremely large and startling where it succeeds. It is however failing to respond, in most strawberry sections. We grow a few plants to supply a trade that wants Bubach and no other. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

GLEN MARY (Per.)—I list this variety as a perfect flowered sort, but it is weak in pollen and unable to properly fertilize itself some years, say nothing of pollinating other pistillates. With those where it succeeds, this is the most popular variety for market. It has a strong healthy plant, which increases just about right to make a fair sized row. It produces an enormous amount of fruit of the largest size which holds its size well to the end of the season. The color is pretty good with the exception of white tips on most specimens. The shape of the berry is very irregular and the flavor is only fair. In some places the Glen Mary is subject to leaf blight and cannot be grown. It is the "Ben Davis" among strawberries. I do not advise the Glen Mary for the person of critical taste. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

COOPER (Per.)—This variety is a very high class berry like the Marshall. The plants are very vigorous growers and productive. The fruit closely resembles the Nick Ohmer and will surpass that variety in value. It is of rich dark color, same as Marshall, and especially adapted for fancy trade whether for dessert or canning. With one season's experience, I am very much pleased with Cooper. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

PINEAPPLE (Per.)—This is a vigorous grower, producing dark colored berries of medium size said by Chas. A. Green, with whom it is a great favorite, to remind him of Pineapples. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (Per.)—A seedling of Clyde grown in Indiana. It is a great runner, covering the ground with plants which are said to survive the vicissitudes of winter weather better than any other sort. It bears a full crop at its home in Indiana when Warfield and others fail. My supply of plants came in a barrel last spring and were badly heated, hence I was able to save but a small per cent of them and none were in shape to fruit. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

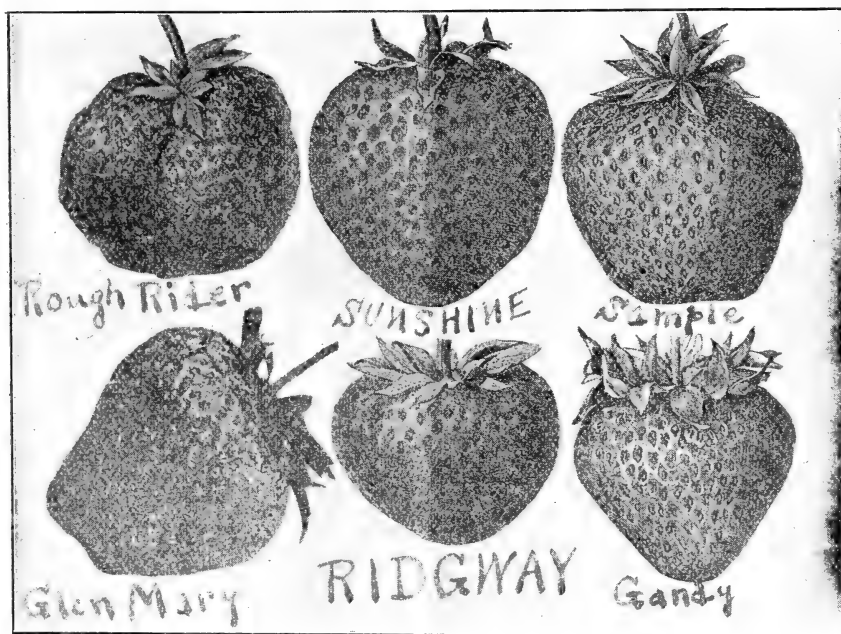
CLYDE (Per.)—The Clyde is a dry soil, dry season berry. It does its best with us on a rich gravelly loam, well

drained and sloping to the south. On clay or other low wet soils it is nearly a failure. The plants are good growers but sometimes lack sufficient foliage, especially on clay. The fruits are very large, oval in shape and of light color. It produces the greatest crop of all strawberries. The flavor is only common. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

WILSON (Per.)—The old standby. The fruits are medium in size, of a rich dark color and produced in abundance. Must be allowed to ripen thoroughly to develop flavor. Especially adapted for

at wholesale at 25c per quart and retails at 50c per quart in New York and other cities. The plants are not very vigorous and require best of care. There are only a few that can grow it to perfection. With them, it is the most paying variety because it always fetches the best prices. The fruits are long in shape with a beautiful dark glossy crimson color. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$6.00.

UNCLE JIM (Per.)—This is one of the most popular varieties in cultivation. The plants are good growers and enormously productive of large berries that



canning. We saw them growing on rich soil the past season fully up to what they were 25 years ago. Doz. 50c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

WARFIELD (Imp.)—This is in great demand at the canning factories. The plants are vigorous growers and great runners. It is unsurpassed in productiveness. The fruit is medium in size, regular in shape, very rich dark red in color, glossy and attractive. It is very rich in flavor, firm, deep red through and through and especially adapted for canning. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

ATLANTIC (Per.)—This berry sells for the very highest prices in market on account of its beautiful appearance, large size, firmness and lateness. It often sells

are attractive in the basket and bring the highest prices. *It is one of the largest berries in cultivation*, the quality of the fruit is extra fine. It ripens midseason to late. No one will regret planting this variety largely. Doz. 30c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

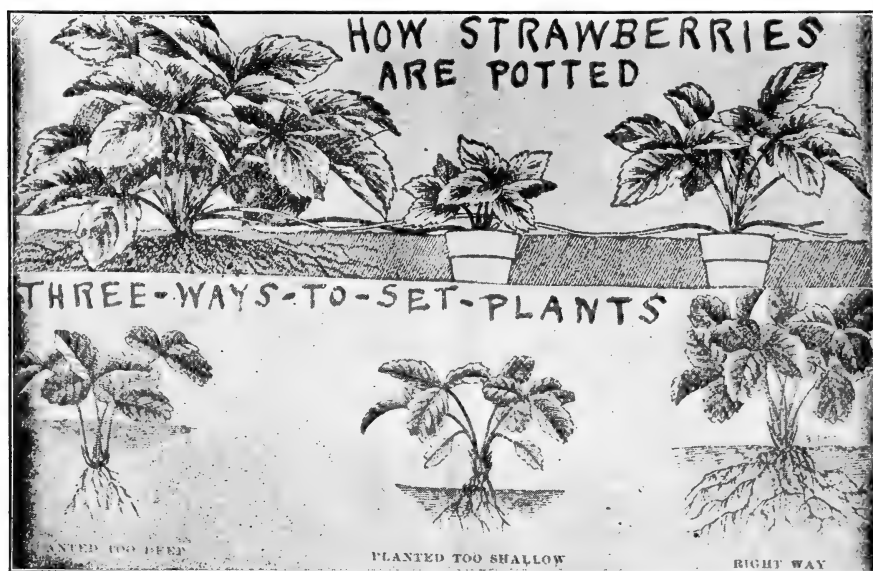
HUNDRED DOLLAR (Per.)—We can detect no difference between this variety and Uncle Jim. Either one is good enough. Same price as Uncle Jim.

NEW HOME (Per.)—This variety was introduced by Mr. Allen, of Maryland, who either built a new home with the proceeds of this strawberry or some other kinds. If it does no better down there than up in Oswego County, N. Y., we think that it must have been some other

kind that built the new home for Mr. Allen. Perhaps Mr. Allen built a new home from the proceeds of the sale of other kinds and introducing this variety at the same time, named it "New Home" in commemoration of the event. However it is, we are glad Mr. Allen has a new home to live in, as every strawberry grower ought to have and will have, if he works as hard as Mr. Allen has. The New Home is not adapted to this northern climate. The plants are weak growers but bear indifferently. It is highly praised by Mr. Allen and must do better in the South. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

boy in the employ of one of my customers, picked 41 quarts of this variety the past season in just 61 minutes. It was allowed to go for a long time and only three pickings were made, yet the fields yielded 240 thirty-six quart crates to the acre. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

BRANDYWINE (Per.)—This comparatively old variety is a great success with some and a failure with many. The plants are great growers and produce an abundance of large plants. The fruit is very large when grown to perfection, deep dark red in color and pronounced in flavor. When grown to perfection, it is about the handsomest berry in culti-



STEVEN'S LATE CHAMPION (Per.)—Now and then you find a new variety that is worth something. The Steven's Champion is a good one. It produces lots of plants and bears well on light soils. We have not tried it elsewhere but understand it does even better. It blooms above the foliage and the great crop of fruit shows up better than most kinds because much of it is above the leaves. The fruit is very large and of good color. It is a grand sight to see a bed of this variety just before picking. They are very firm and can be allowed to remain several days without picking. It begins to pick heavily just as the Oswego is about done, thus is one of the most valuable on account of its season, being even later than Gandy. A young

man in the employ of one of my customers, picked 41 quarts of this variety the past season in just 61 minutes. It was allowed to go for a long time and only three pickings were made, yet the fields yielded 240 thirty-six quart crates to the acre. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

EXCELSIOR (Per.)—This is decidedly the earliest strawberry in existence. It is medium in size, deep red in color and firm, with a rich acid flavor. There is money in it for an extra early. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$3.50.

COMMONWEALTH (Per.)—This variety was introduced by Mr. Pratt, of Massachusetts, as a better berry than Sample. I have a vivid imagination. I can imagine most anything, but I cannot imagine how Commonwealth ever worked itself up to show up better than the old Sample. With us the variety is lacking in most everything, it has no vigor, productiveness, color, quality or shape. It may possibly be up to recommend in

flavor. We want to sell what plants we have and very badly. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

WM. BELT (Per.)—There are men like John R. Cornell, President of New York State Fruit Growers' Association, who will tell you Wm. Belt is best of all with them. We know that where it succeeds, it is unsurpassed. It is large, fine flavored and very productive. With many, the plants mildew and produce very little. With us, it does best the second year of fruiting. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

PARSON'S BEAUTY (Per.)—One of the reliable varieties that succeeds everywhere. It is a hardy midseason variety, producing an enormous crop of firm, deep red fruits, slightly white tipped. A good shipper and keeper. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.00.

GRANVILLE (Per.)—One of the high class berries, rivaling the Marshall. It does better with us than that famous variety, very large, fine colored, regular in form, productive and of fine quality. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

EDGAR QUEEN (Imp.)—One of the reliable well tested kinds. It succeeds on all kinds of soil. The plants are great runners, very vigorous and productive. The fruits are bright colored, reasonably firm, very glossy, attractive and sell well in market. It is enormously productive and was the very largest berry I showed at Chicago World's Fair. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

KLONDIKE (Per.)—One of the most popular berries grown in the South. The fruits are regular in form, light colored, closely resembling the Sample. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$3.50.

SEAFORD (Imp.)—An ideal market sort as well as a good canner. The plants are vigorous and productive. The fruits are large, very dark clear through, high quality and very firm. Doz. 30c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

CRESCENT (Per.)—One of the most productive strawberries in cultivation. The plants are vigorous growers. The berries are medium in size, but increase with good care. Fruits light colored, attractive. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

HAVERLAND (Imp.)—Like the Crescent, this is an early variety that produces an enormous crop of light colored berries, rather soft. Adapted for nearby market and home use. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

COMMANDER (Per.)—An early berry that has done well with us. It is one of

the largest in cultivation. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.00.

WORLD'S WONDER (Per.)—An early berry of desirable qualities. The plants are vigorous growers, producing a large crop of extra early fruits of large size and fine quality. Doz. 30c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

RIDGWAY (Per.)—This variety is my favorite among all strawberries. It ripens quite late and produces an enormous crop. It does best on heavy soils. The fruits are nearly perfection. Doz. 50c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

MARIE (Imp.)—A variety of the Crescent type, enormously productive, but of only medium size. The fruits are deep dark red in color. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

SUCCESS (Per.)—One of the large attractive berries, especially adapted for home use and near market. Plants are vigorous and productive. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

CLIMAX (Per.)—A variety adapted for the South. Berries regular in form of good size. Doz. 30c; 100, 60c.

JESSIE (Per.)—A high class berry of the Marshall type. Fine flavor and productive on rich clay soils. Doz. 30c; 100, 60c.

SUNSHINE (Imp.)—A great plant producer and a great producer of berries. The fruits are light colored, quite firm on most soils and pay well to grow for market. We have had enormous crops of them on heavy clay. The flavor of the fruit is only ordinary. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

GANDY (Per.)—The most famous of all the old late kinds. It does best on low wet soils, such as muck and clay. The fruits are very large, firm, and on account of lateness, pay for market. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

NICK OHMER (Per.)—An old high class variety, in demand in some sections where quality is appreciated. It is surpassed by Cooper with us. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

AUGUST LUTHER (Per.)—An early berry of the Michel's Early type. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

GREENVILLE (Imp.)—A large, regular shaped berry largely grown in some sections for market, medium to late in ripening. Doz. 30c; 100, 60c.

RUBY (Per.)—A very firm, deep red berry, produced on plants that are vigorous and very productive. Doz. 30c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

BARTON (Imp.)—One of the most desirable of all the old varieties. Very large, long and attractive. Plants vigorous and productive. Ripens with the early Haverland and we think a better berry. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

PAN AMERICAN (Per.)—This is certainly an interesting variety. It is just as fixed in its habit of bearing fruit in the fall, as other varieties are in bearing fruit in June. In fact, it is liable to bear so many berries that it will use itself up, unless the fruit is thinned. The plants are large and strong, but produce few runners which will always make the plants comparatively scarce and high. The plants bloom the same as other varieties in June and these blossoms must be removed. In August it begins to bloom again and continues to produce blossoms and fruit until frozen up. The load of blossoms and fruit on the plants at the same time is a sight worth seeing. I picked a quart of berries from about a dozen plants this fall at the time of the State Fair. It would seem that there were great possibilities for this variety in the hands of people who could grow them under glass or outdoors where the conditions were just right. I advise all to try it in a small way. I could not be convinced that there was a true fall bearing strawberry until I tried the Pan American. Price of plants, 4 for \$1.00; doz., \$2.50; \$15.00 per 100.

AUTUMN (Imp.)—An imperfect flowered fall bearing variety, a seedling of Pan American, which requires that variety to be planted close to it in order to produce fruit. It is a better colored berry than its parent and produces more runners. These should go together. Price, 6 plants for \$1: doz., \$2; 100, \$10.

BELLE (Per.)—If there is a latest strawberry, it is Belle. We have had them for years and they produce fruit when all other kinds are gone. When other varieties are right in their prime, the Belle will show its first green berries and many blossoms which develop and produce berries long after medium to late kinds are done. The fruit is very large, coxcombed and flat in shape, very attractive. The flavor is fine. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$6.00.

EARLY BIRD (Imp.)—Enormously productive of light colored fruits of attractive appearance but small to medium in size. Doz. 20c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.00.

R. H. SMITH (Per.)—An enormously productive, extra large variety, very desirable for market or home use. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

RICHMOND (Per.)—Like the Hoffman,

Lady Thompson and others, only desirable for the South. It is firm, deep red and a good shipper. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.00.

FAIRFIELD (Per.)—One of the most popular of the extra early varieties. It is classed with Earliest, Johnson's Early and others of that class as more productive, larger and more desirable in every way. It is enormously productive. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

AROMA (Per.)—This is one of the most popular of all the late market sorts. It closely resembles the Sample, in size, shape, color, and is fully as productive. When you take into consideration the fact that it is perfect flowered, you cannot say much more in favor of a variety. The plants are large strong growers, vigorous and great runners. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

CRIMSON CLUSTER (Per.)—A variety of the Gandy type, just like that variety, but larger and more vigorous plants, and finer berries. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

ABINGTON (Per.)—A seedling of Bubach and said to be fully equal to that variety in every respect and having more vigor. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

FLORELLA (Per.)—A very vigorous new variety received two years ago from Georgie. It is large, regular shaped and very desirable. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c.

Varieties, Not Fruited With Us.

CARDINAL—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

Chipman's Seedling, doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

Good Luck, doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

Hummer, doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

President, doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

Oak's Early, doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

Virginia, doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

Buster, doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

Mead, doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

MAMMOTH BEAUTY doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

North Shore, doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

Pocomoke, doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

Great Scott, doz. 30c; 100, \$1.00.

Chesapeake, doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

Highland, doz. \$2.00; 100, \$10.

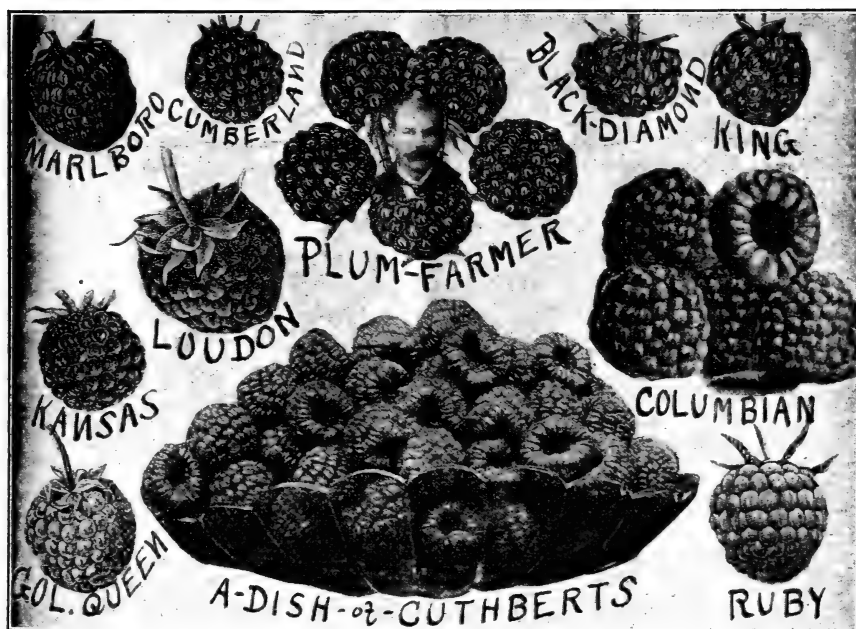
Dickey, doz. \$1.00; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$25.

Golden Gate, doz. \$1.00; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$25.

Three W's, doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5

Raspberries

All kinds of raspberries have paid exceedingly well the past few years. Several years ago there was a depression in the business, due to overproduction. Prices ruled low and raspberries proved far less profitable than strawberries. We have sold thousands of quarts at 5 and 6 cents per quart. Now the ruling wholesale price is 10 cents and better, for blacks and purple berries; and 15 cents and better for pure red berries. The black and purple berries retail in the cities at 14 to 16 cents, and reds at from 18 to 30 cents per quart. It will be seen that, taking into consideration the enhanced price and the fact that raspberries can be grown so much more easily than strawberries, in profits they prove a close second to strawberries. Blackcaps are especially in great demand in the cities, due to the fact that this fruit has become diseased in many sections and fails to produce good crops; and then the black raspberry of today, as represented in our best varieties, is more meaty, less seedy and far superior to the blackcaps of several years ago. The demand for raspberry plants of all kinds is enormous at the present time and almost impossible to supply.



Cultural Directions

There are three types of raspberries in common cultivation: the blacks, the reds and the purple varieties. The reds grow more upright than the others and can be planted much closer together on that account. The purple varieties are the strongest growers and also the most productive of all, but the color is unattractive and the customers must be educated to their use. When once known, they sell readily and are especially adapted for home use. The reds are of the very highest quality and most appreciated by epicures. If we could have just what we prefer, we would choose the reds for table use, the blacks for pies and the purple berries for canning. We believe in planting raspberry plants close in the row—say 1 to 2 feet—as this induces many canes which grow small and withy and are not broken off by the winds as when set several feet apart, and only one or two canes allowed to the hill, which grow very large and are easily twisted off at the base by the winds.

Red raspberries can be set in rows 5 or 6 feet apart; blacks from 6 to 7 feet apart and purple varieties from 6 to 8 feet apart. The plants should be set late in the fall or early in the spring before the main germ, which grows the canes, has started to grow much. We have also had wonderfully good success in allowing the young shoots to get from 6 to 18 inches high before taking up and transplanting. In fact, the best field of raspberries we ever had was planted with these green plants, in late May and early June. We set a patch, the past summer, in late June with wonderful results. It is always unwise to set raspberry plants that have the young germs sprouted so they just peep through the earth before they are taken up. These are very liable to get broken off and destroyed. In setting raspberry plants it is a good plan to provide for some loss, by trenching in a few extra plants to fill out vacancies later on, during wet, lowery spells. In round numbers, it takes about 2000 raspberry plants to set an acre. They yield from 2000 to 5000 quarts to the acre, more or less. The plants must be kept free from weeds by hand hoeing and horse cultivation, the first year; afterwards most of the work can be done by cultivator and one-horse plow. We nip the canes when one foot high, the first year, and when 18 inches to 2 feet high, the second year, which causes the bush to branch and produce its fruit near the ground. In trimming, take off about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the growth in early spring every year. In fertilizing, use commercial fertilizers, not too rich in nitrogen. Use a brand analyzing about 2% nitrogen, 10% phos. acid and 10% potash. If 500 pounds of these goods are used on each acre per year, the field can be kept in profitable production for several years. Neglect the fertilizing and the first crop is the best and afterwards the plants rapidly deteriorate. In furnishing raspberry plants to our customers, we prefer to take them up and ship very early, as the green growing plants are more expensive to pack. We store many thousands in cool cellars and hold back, to fill orders received after the first early orders are shipped.

Red Varieties

CUTHBERT.—This is the most profitable of all the old well tested kinds. The plants are vigorous growers and can be planted closely together. The young plants are easily produced from suckers of the roots and, unless cultivation is thorough or cutting off with the hoe is resorted to, they are liable to cover the ground with a mass of plants that interfere with cultivation and result in an inferior crop of fruit. Under intelligent treatment, Cuthbert raspberries are very profitable to grow, not only on account of great yield, but the fruit is always in great demand on account of its beautiful appearance, large size and excellent quality. It is the finest flavored raspberry in cultivation. If you wish to marry your daughter to a good man, grow Cuthbert raspberries and have her make a short-cake of them when he comes to take dinner with you. She'll catch him, sure. The demand for plants, last season, was beyond our ability to supply. We have an extra fine, large stock for this year's trade. Doz. 35c; 100. \$1.25; 1000, \$10. Smaller plants, but well rooted, \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

MARLBORO.—An extra early variety of dwarfish growth and great productiveness. The fruit is beautiful light red in color, very firm, large size and of excellent appearance. Especially adapted for first early. Doz. 50c, 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

RUBY.—A new variety, a seedling of the Marlboro, surpassing that variety in vigor of growth, healthiness and hardiness. It is a very clean healthy plant and enormously productive and hardy. The berries are very large, firm and beautiful, bringing the best prices in market. It is largely planted in the Hudson River district, having crowded out the old Marlboro in most places. The plants are in great demand, the calls coming largely from very cold climates. We have a fine stock to offer. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

KING.—A vigorous growing plant, surpassing the Marlboro in this respect. The fruit ripens very early, by many considered the earliest as well as the best of the extra early red raspberries. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

PHENIX.—A vigorous growing plant with smooth canes. It is very hardy and productive. The fruit is of good color, medium to large in size and of most excellent flavor, very sweet and delicious. Ripens early. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$12.

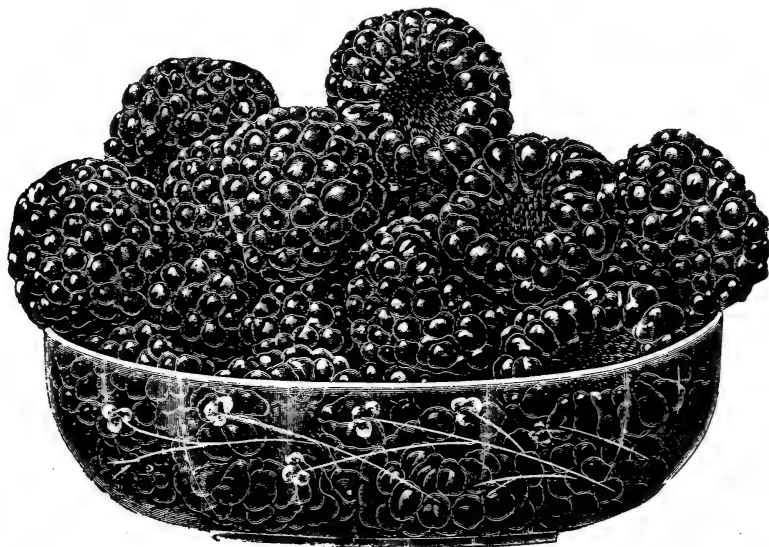
LOUDON.—A great favorite market red raspberry where it succeeds. It is more subject to root gall than most others and for this reason is not as popular in some places as it otherwise would be. The canes are vigorous, smooth, stocky and rugged. The fruit is very large, ripens

earlier than Cuthbert and continues to produce fruit fully as late as that variety. Our plants are free from root gall. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

MILLER.—An extra early, free growing, very vigorous variety. The plants are small and easily cover the ground

with a mass of canes. The fruit is medium size, beautiful, firm and a good shipper, quite productive, succeeds best at the South. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

IDAHO—New (see description elsewhere). \$2 each; 3 plants for \$4.50; 6 for \$8; 12 for \$15.



A Dish of Plum Farmer Raspberries.

Black Varieties

PLUM FARMER.—This berry was discovered in a lot of plants received by us from Ohio many years ago. It was named in my honor, by a friend, and you can rest assured that I never would have allowed it that name, if I had thought it anything but valuable, as that name was given me as a pet or nickname, when I was a baby, by my father. It is the largest, most productive, best colored and most attractive black cap in cultivation. The plants are models of growth, very vigorous, clean growers, presenting a silvery bluish appearance when not in leaf. It succeeds where other black caps fail. The fruit is not jet black, but has a grayish appearance, with bloom. It is very early and ripens the bulk of its crop in a short time. The fruit is enormously large, sometimes measuring 1 full inch in diameter. The berry growers in this locality have gone wild over it, setting it to the exclusion of all other black caps. It sells for the highest prices, fetching as high as 12½c per quart right at the grower's door. They have created

a furore among growers wherever known, and excite the admiration of all when shown on the market. I sell more dollar's worth of these plants every year than of any other variety of fruit. Last spring we shipped out over 200 thousand plants. This spring, we have nearly half a million plants to offer and we expect to sell them all. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

The following unsolicited letter speaks volumes and is a type of many received. It was received too late for 1907 catalogue and we insert it here. We could fill this book with unsolicited letters about this raspberry, similar to the one below.

North Stonington, Conn., March 3, 1907.
Friend Farmer.—I feel very grateful to you that you introduced the Plum Farmer Raspberry. I bought 100 of you three years ago and have fruited it twice and have an acre of them to fruit this year. It is the greatest raspberry on earth, I believe, and I have no use for any other. I had the Kansas, Cumberland and Palmer but have given them all up and shall set nothing but Plum Farmer, this spring. I intend to set two acres of them. They are the best paying of anything in the fruit line that I have

ever struck. They pay me much better than strawberries. I sold, this past summer, from 64 square rods of Plum Farmer, \$187.53 worth. They averaged me a little over 12c per quart. Blackcaps sell here much better than the reds as people are using them more and more each year for canning.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES C. CHAPMAN,
Chairman Board of Education and Trial Justice for the Town of North Stonington, Conn.

BLACK DIAMOND.—A very vigorous grower, producing a large crop of fruit, not as large as Plum Farmer, but fully a week to ten days later. The fruit is jet black in color. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

KANSAS, CUMBERLAND, GREGG.—
Same price as Plum Farmer.

Purple Varieties

COLUMBIAN.—This is the most vigorous grower of all kinds of raspberries. It must be given more room than blackcaps, but makes about the same style of growth and increases by burying the tips. The fruit is very large, firm and a good shipper. The color is very dark, by some called blue and by others purple. It is the most productive raspberry grown and most desirable for home use where big berries and lots of them are wanted, with little care. The color is against it in market, and people must be educated to buy them. A good way is to give them a basket and let them try it. It is fine

for canning; none better in color, but surpassed by the pure red kinds in flavor. Plants are scarce and hard to get. Doz., 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

SCHAFER'S COLOSSAL.—Until the advent of Columbian, this was the most mammoth of all raspberries. It is about the same as Columbian, but picks from the bush easier and the fruit is softer. The canes of Columbian are yellow and of Schaffer, brown. It is not as strong a grower as Columbian. Doz., 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

HAYMAKER has proved a failure with us and we do not offer it.



The Blowers Blackberry.

Blackberries

Now that the wild blackberries are going out in many sections where they used to be so plentiful, the cultivated crop is becoming more and more important, year after year. We believe that the future for blackberry culture has great possibilities. They are easily grown, are very productive and the yield is immense. Where a satisfactory price can be secured they must be very profitable to grow. It would be much better for the farmer to have a patch of his own for home use than to spend a whole day in the busy season roaming the fields for wild ones, even when the wild ones are to be had. As old slashes and stump lots are being cleared up, the supply of wild blackberries is becoming less each year and we must necessarily depend upon cultivated plants. It takes only about 100 to 200 plants to furnish a family with fresh berries for the entire fruiting season, and enough to can for winter.

Cultural Directions

Blackberries require somewhat more room than raspberries but about the same kind of treatment. They do best on well drained land where no water stands for any length of time after a heavy rain. In fitting the land for them it should be thoroughly prepared, marked into rows about 8 feet apart and then deep furrows made with a heavy plow, following the mark so as to get them straight. Set the plants in the bottom of the furrow about 1 to 3 feet apart. Fill the furrow in level. Maintain clean, level culture. Nip the canes when 1 to 2 feet high, causing them to branch like trees. Cultivate the middles and mulch with some coarse material about the plants where the cultivator cannot reach. When the canes finally encroach upon the path, so you cannot easily get through, mow off canes that are in the way. Apply 500 lbs. of commercial fertilizer each year, same as for raspberries. A well tended patch of blackberries can be kept almost indefinitely.

Varieties

SNYDER.—This is the most popular variety of blackberry in cultivation. The canes are entirely hardy, are healthy, sturdy growers. They produce an enormous crop of berries which are round in shape and of excellent quality if allowed to thoroughly ripen. It ripens early and continues for a long time. The canes are upright growers, reddish in appearance. It is firm and a good shipper; the variety most grown for market. We have an immense stock of plants and can supply large orders. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

TAYLOR.—This variety is much later than Snyder, and therefore not quite as valuable for market. Its canes are yellow in color, nearly if not quite as hardy as Snyder. The fruit is larger than Snyder, long in shape and of excellent flavor, very sweet and palatable, reminding one of the sweet wild blackberries of childhood days. It is enormously productive. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

ELDORADO.—This is a very hardy, healthy and productive blackberry of the same general makeup as Taylor. The canes are reddish in appearance and it is very productive. The fruit is very large; long in shape. It is considered an improvement over Snyder for market. It is sweet and of fine flavor. Doz, 50c; 100, 200; 1000, \$15.

BLOWERS.—This is the most remarkable blackberry of the age. A woman discovered it growing wild and it has been propagated by Mr. Blowers until he now has 9 acres in fruiting. It is extremely vigorous and productive and quite hardy. It has been grown 14 feet in height and single bushes have pro-

duced 2694 berries. The original $\frac{1}{3}$ acre has borne, in five years, the enormous crop of 10637 qts. It has the longest fruiting season of any blackberry, lasting from July to October, producing its greatest crop in August, and quantities in September. It is very attractive for market on account of large size, and excellent appearance. Last year Mr. Blowers sold his big crop to the groceryman for \$4.80 per bushel. One acre picked over 110 bushels, or over \$500 to the acre. It sells for 2c per quart more than other blackberries. Doz. 50c; 100, \$3; 1000, \$25. Extra large plants, doz. 75; 100, \$4; 1000, \$30.

WARD.—A very promising new blackberry from New Jersey. It is a seedling of the famous Kittatinny, surpassing that famous variety in its palmiest days. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

ANCIENT BRITON.—The hardiest blackberry in cultivation; very large, long in shape, sweet and delicious. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

ERIE.—The largest and most beautiful blackberry in cultivation. Quite hardy and very productive. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—The Lucretia produces a great crop of immense berries; very early, ripening shortly after strawberries are gone, in July. If well cultivated, kept in hills, tied to stakes or trellis, it is very productive and profitable. The fruits are larger than ordinary blackberries and sell for a better price, because earlier. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1; 1000 \$8.

PREMO AND AUSTIN.—Same price as Lucretia.

Currants

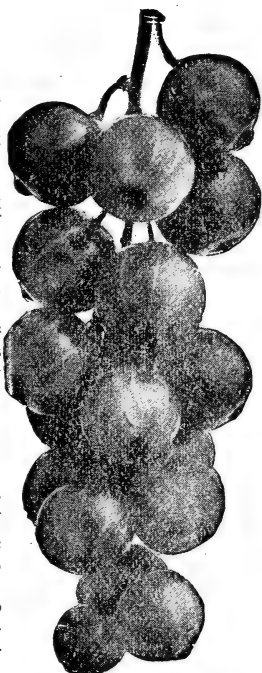
Set Currants and Gooseberries in rich, moist soil, in rows about 5 or 6 feet apart and from 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. Keep clean of weeds and fertilize well each season, using barn manure about the plants in the fall and commercial fertil-

izer in the spring, same as for raspberries. Keep the foliage covered with Bordeaux mixture throughout the growing season to prevent mildew. In fruiting time use Hellibore to keep the worms off. Before fruiting time add Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead to the Bordeaux mixture to kill worms. If mildew and the worms can be controlled, large crops of fine fruit may be very easily grown, which will always meet a ready demand in the market. A dozen Currant and the same number of Gooseberry bushes will supply an ordinary family with plenty of fruit for the whole year, if properly tended

Varieties

PERFECTION.

—The cut of this currant shown herewith, was made from a photograph taken of the fruit at the Geneva, N. Y., Exp. station in July, 1901. It is a seedling of the Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. It is very healthy and enormously productive. In size it is as large or larger than Fay. It is the most popular new Currant of the day and the sales of plants are enormous. It won the \$50 Barry Medal offered by Western N. Y. Hort. Soc'y; also the highest awards at Pan American Exposition and the Gold Medal at St. Louis World's Fair. Price, 20c. each; doz. \$2; 100, \$12.



FAY'S PROLIFIC.—This variety is the most grown of any currant. It is early, large, good color and very productive. It will succeed on lighter soils than other varieties. The bush is of spreading habit and easily propagated. 10c each; doz. \$1; 100, \$5.

WHITE GRAPE. The finest of all table currants; beautiful yellowish white in color, very productive, sweet and delicious in flavor. 10c each; doz, \$1; 100, \$5.

RED CROSS, WILDER and WHITE IMPERIAL.—Same price as Fay.

Gooseberries

DOWNING.—This is the best known of all gooseberries. It is a medium sized fruit, pale green in color. The bush is a thrifty grower and enormously productive.

HOUGHTON.—A very hardy, vigorous growing bush, enormously productive; of smooth, pale red berries of only small to medium size. It is of excellent quality.

JOSELYN.—An improved American sort, larger than Downing and same color as Houghton. Very productive and desirable.

INDUSTRY, PEARL.—Prices of above gooseberry plants, 15c each; doz, \$1.50.

CHAUTAQUA, KEEPSAKE, COLUMBUS.—20c each; doz. \$2,

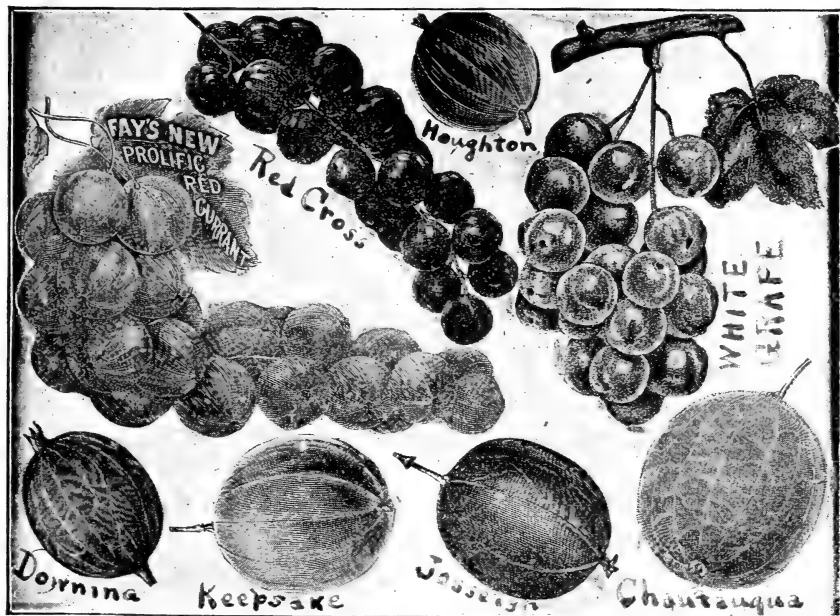
Grapes

Grapes prefer sunny locations, so plant on the south side of buildings, fences and to cover unsightly objects. Every farmer should have a supply for home use. There is hardly a location but that will grow some of the varieties we list which are mainly adapted for the North. They seem to do best near buildings where the soil is loose, rich and mellow. Plant the vines from 6 to 10 feet apart, spread out the roots and cover them with 6 inches of mellow soil. Keep clean and the vines well trimmed.

PRUNING.—Vines when set should be cut back to within three or four buds from the root. In November or early in spring before sap starts, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in spring, as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about mid-summer pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment, and by check-

ing the growth of wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall and spring, and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed.

Prices given are for two years vines. We can supply one year vines at two-thirds the price given for two-year vines.



Varieties

MCKINLEY.—A new early white grape raised from seed of cross between Niagara and Moore's Early, planted by F. L. Young, of Niagara County, N. Y., in 1891. The vine is vigorous, healthy, productive, foliage thick and leathery. It ripens 10 days before Niagara and is the coming early white grape. The pulp has no acid and parts readily from the seeds. The bunches are compact, medium in size, uniform, skin thin, green at first and turning to yellow when fully ripe. It is a good shipper and keeper. It has hung on the vines 6 weeks after ripening and has no tendency to shell. \$1 each; doz. \$6.

MCPIKE.—Fruit of largest size, single berries often measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Bunch compact of good size, quality excellent, seeds few and small, pulp melting and parts from the seeds readily, vigorous grower, hardy. Color

black like Worden and ripening with that variety. 30c each; doz. \$3.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—Originated by the late Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, and the result of long continued experiments to produce a variety superior to the Concord. Vines vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. The cluster is large, shouldered, compact, stem large, long; berry large, nearly round, black with profuse light blue bloom; skin thin with slight pulpiness, very tender and juicy, flavor sweet, rich; aroma delicate; quality best for both market and table use. Ripens very early and fruit will hang on vines 6 weeks without shelling. 20c each; doz. \$2.

NIAGARA.—A very vigorous, strong grower, hardy in most sections. Leaves thick, leathery and dark glossy green. Bunches very large, uniform, compact. Berries large, skin thin but tough, quality

good, very little pulp, melting, sweet to the center. Productive, good shipper. 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

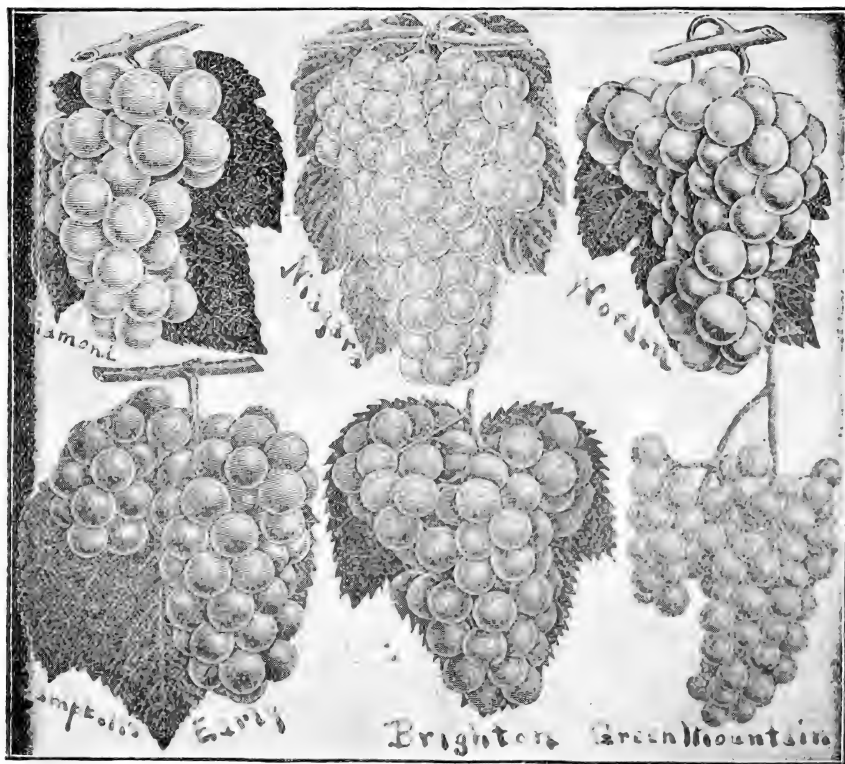
WORDEN.—Originated in Oswego Co., N. Y., where it is the favorite grape for home use. Vines moderate growers but produce immense annual crops. Bunch large, compact, handsome. Berries large. Color black, ripening a week or 10 days before Concord. Skin thin, flavor excellent. 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—The earliest good grape. Color yellowish green. Vine

good grower, healthy and productive. Berries medium in size. Quality good, flavor sweet, pure, delicious. Good keeper. 25c each; doz. \$2.

CONCORD.—Vigorous, healthy, productive. Berries black, sweet and good keeper. Succeeds everywhere. 10c each; doz. \$1.

Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Brighton, Catawba, Agawan, Green's Early, Lindley, Delaware. 15c each; doz. \$1.50.



Asparagus

The culture of asparagus for market purposes is very profitable. It comes the first thing in spring when everybody is looking for some fresh vegetable and it is almost impossible to supply the demand. Asparagus pays fully as well as strawberries. If properly set and intelligently cared for afterwards, it may be kept in the same place for many years. There are patches in this locality that were planted years before I was born that are now bearing good crops every year. No farmer can afford to go without this vegetable; it is nature's remedy for toning up the blood and cleansing the kidneys after a long hard winter. We simply live on asparagus from the first warm spell in spring until strawberries come. Mrs. Farmer cooks asparagus the same as green peas and in taste it closely resembles that vegetable.

How To Grow Asparagus

You can make a lot of work of setting your asparagus bed or you can do the job comparatively easily. The results will be about the same. The old way of putting so much labor and expense into the preparation of the asparagus bed was all superfluous. The crop requires good rich soil, mellow and quite deep. It must be well drained and well elevated, and as far as possible, removed from being subject to frost in early spring. When frost comes in early spring it kills the tender growth of asparagus to the ground and new shoots must come up from the roots.

In preparing the land for asparagus, we plow deep, thoroughly refine the land with harrow or cultivator and then make deep furrows where the rows are to be, about four feet apart. If part of the soil rattles back into the furrow, we clean it out with shovel and drop the roots in the bottom, about 1 foot apart. If the rows are 4 feet apart and the plants 1 foot apart in the row, it will take ten thousand plants to the acre. After the plants are set, they should be covered with about two or three inches of soil, not deeper, allowing the shoots to come up through and get a foot or so in height before the furrow is filled in level with the surface of the ground. The soil may be drawn into the furrow at different times and the weeds kept down by this frequent filling in. All thistles and perennial weeds must be kept pulled to prevent choking of the young plants. Horse cultivation must be kept up continuously as is necessary throughout the growing season. The bed need not be covered for winter. The growth of grass will die down in the fall with heavy frost and it can be cut and removed. Manure from the stable can be spread in the fall or commercial fertilizers early in the spring and harrowed into the soil before growth starts. The same culture must be kept up from year to year. After the first year, the rows can be salted to keep down the weeds and the cultivator run between the rows. Do not cut asparagus for market or table use until the asparagus bed has been set two years. Cutting off the green succulent shoots, tends to weaken the plant, so don't cut much till the bed becomes strong and well established. After once well established, if well cared for and annually enriched with plenty of fertilizer, it may be cut as fast as it gets large enough until well into summer, after which it must be allowed to grow up and mature. Remember that asparagus is just the opposite of meadow grass, the oftener you cut it the more it weakens the roots and plants.

PRICES OF PLANTS.—We supply Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteil at 25c per doz.; \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1000 for 2 years old roots.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauce before anything else is available in the fruit line. Pieplant is not only palatable but is healthful, tending to clear the blood of impurities in early spring when most needed. The roots are very easy to make thrive if given rich soil and kept clean of weeds and grass. Stable manure applied each fall will greatly facilitate growth. After the roots have been set five or six years, they should be taken up, divided and re-set. If left too long in one place, the tendency is to grow a large number of weak, spindling stalks. If barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to exclude the light and keep away the frosts and cold winds, the stalks will make a large growth much earlier than otherwise and the growth will be all stalk, with very little leaf. If large plants are taken up late in the autumn, allowed to freeze and then set in the cellar with earth about the roots, the stalks will grow all winter. The warmer the cellar the more growth.

LINNAEUS.—Early, tender, delicious, finest flavor.

VICTORIA.—Larger, later, grows to mammoth size. 10c each; doz. 75c; 100, \$4.

Strawberry-Raspberry

This is a very interesting novelty. The berries resemble both strawberries and raspberries in appearance but have little flavor of either. The plants are very persistent growers, reminding one of Canada thistles in this respect. They fill the soil with roots which send up annual stalks about 1 foot to 18 inches in height. The fruit is borne on these stalks in August and September. The stalks die down with

the coming of frosts. The berries are as large as strawberries, a beautiful glossy crimson in color and are produced in abundance. The flavor of the fruit is only ordinary. To some it is good; to others distasteful. It improves with age and when well matured, makes pretty good sauce and is good for pies. It does best in rich soil and when well cultivated and the weeds kept out. 10c each; doz. 60c; 100, \$3.

Out Door Roses

Roses require rich soil with plenty of humus in order to do their best. They must be partly protected anywhere in New York State and similar climates. Barn manure is best for roses. It can be put on in the fall after growth has ceased. A covering of barrels, boxes or boards, evergreens, earth or straw is sufficient to protect them from extremes of weather. This must be put on about Dec. 1st, and taken off as growth begins to start in the spring. Broken and injured wood must be removed and about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the new growth cut away each spring. If one can have but a few roses, we advise the ramblers and some of the hardier bush roses, such as Madame Plantier, Gen. Jack, Mrs. Laing and M. P. Wilder.

Varieties

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Perfectly hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often twenty-five to thirty in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson, the most wonderful rose introduced in the past twenty-five years. 25c each.

BABY RAMBLER.—Is the new Dwarf Crimson Rambler just introduced from France. It produces flowers the size, shape and color of Crimson Rambler but is dwarf. It blooms from spring until winter in the open ground and all the time if planted indoors. Foliage clean, lively green, entirely free from insect pests and fungous diseases. Plant hardy at Rochester, N. Y. It is a fine rose for indoors and for bedding and massing in private grounds, parks, cemeteries, etc. Everybody should try this rose. Strong plants out-door grown, 35c each, or 25c from pots grown indoors.

DOROTHY PERKINS.—This is a splendid new shell-pink climbing rose of the same strong growing habits of the Crimson Rambler. The flowers are large and very double. Clusters immense. It is very productive. 25c each.

YELLOW RAMBLER.—The hardiest of all yellow climbing roses, having withstood a temperature of 10 below zero. It is similar in habits and growth to the Crimson Rambler, producing clusters of medium sized roses of a clear decided yellow often thirty-five to forty blooms to the truss. 25c each.



WHITE RAMBLER.—Of the same general characteristics of the Crimson and Yellow, but having white blooms. 25c each.

ALFRED COLCOMB.—Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, fine, globular form. Extremely fragrant, fine sort, 25c each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Large, globular; pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor. 50c each.

ANNA DE DIESBACH.—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very hardy, large and double; very fragrant. A fine garden sort. 25c each.

CAPRICE.—Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free bloomer. 25c each.

COQUETTE DES ALPES. White center slightly shaded with carmine; flowers finely formed; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer. 25c each.

COQ. DES BLANCHES.—White sometimes tinged with blush, medium size, very full, somewhat flattened, very pretty growth bushy. 25c each.

EARL OF DUFFERIN.—Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrance; a vigorous grower. One of the finest dark roses. 25c each.

FISHER HOLMES.—Deep glowing crimson, large moderately full and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose. 25c each.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy; free bloomer; fragrant, hardy, strong grower, very prolific. 25c each.

GEN. WASHINGTON.—Brilliant rosy carmine, large double fine form and effective, free bloomer. 25c each.

GLORIE DE MARGOTTEN.—Rich, dazzling crimson. Makes beautiful long pointed buds, flowers when open, large, of good shape. A vigorous grower and remarkably free flowering. 25c each.

JOHN HOPPER.—Deep rose with crimson center, large fine form, profuse bloomer. A splendid rose. 25c each.

LA FRANCE.—Silvery pink, very large fine form, free bloomer, distinct and beautiful. A superb rose. 25c each.

MADAMME GEBRIEL LUIZET.—Pink very distinct, large cup shaped, fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose. 25c each.

MADAM PLANTIER.—Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose. 25c each.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Bright pink, suffused with carmine, very large, full, of good form. Habit erect, magnificent foliage. Flowers produced in more than usual abundance. 25c each.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.—Cherry carmine, large size, good form, very fragrant, perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower, very valuable. 25c each.

MARGARET DICKSON.—Magnificent form, white with large, pale, flesh center. Petals very large, shell shaped and of great substance. Fragrant, foliage very large, dark green. A fine variety. 25c each.

MRS JOHN LAING.—Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continuing until autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge, very fragrant. 25c each.

PAUL NEYRON.—Deep red rose; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety, free bloomer. 25c each.

PERSIAN YELLOW.—Deep bright yellow, small but handsome, double. A very early bloomer, the finest hardy yellow rose. 25c each.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—Deep velvet crimson, moderately full. A splendid rose, one of the darkest. 25c each.

SALET (MOSS.)—Bright rosy red, a vigorous grower, abundant bloomer, seldom surpassed, pretty in bud.

CRESTED MOSS (MOSS.)—Clear rose, buds beautifully crested, singular and distinct. 25c each.

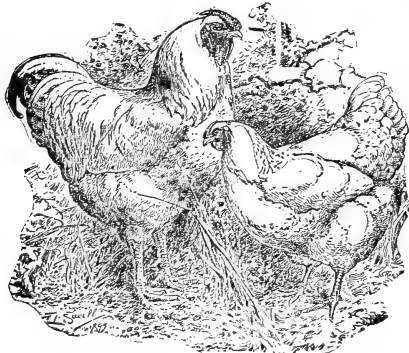
BLANCH MOREAU (MOSS.)—Pure white full perfect form, buds and flowers produced in clusters, furnished with a deep green moss. 25c each.

Poultry Department

Poultry and fruit make a strong combination, adapted to the man or woman who has a small piece of land. The droppings from poultry are very valuable to fertilize berries and the young chicks eat and destroy many insects that are harmful to fruits. We make a specialty of supplying eggs for hatching, but can also supply most varieties of fowls, except ducks and geese, at \$2.00 per single bird, male or female, and \$6.00 for trios. We keep only the White Wyandotte, ourselves. The other varieties of eggs are produced by different parties in this locality, who have made a specialty of their particular breed for many years. Pulaski is noted as a great poultry center and has many up-to-date poultry men. Every year these men go through their flocks in the fall and select the very best birds for breeding purposes, at the same time throwing out the culls. In this way the breeds are perfected and improved from year to year. New blood is introduced by the purchase

of males from the leading breeders in all sections of the country. I believe that my practice of keeping but one breed on my farm and getting eggs from other breeders in this locality, who keep but one variety, is far better than to try to keep all kinds on one farm. This trying to keep birds of different breeds apart on one farm may be all right in theory, but in actual practice it is almost impossible to prevent them getting together accidentally at times. We believe there are no better eggs produced for practical purposes than the ones that we have to sell. We exercise the greatest care to have all eggs pure and reliable and if, after hatching, they prove otherwise, we will refill the orders free of charge. We pack and deliver to express at prices attached.

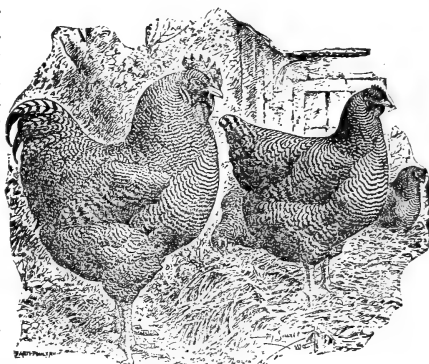
WHITE WYANDOTTES. (Shoemaker & Dunston strain.)—This is the only variety that we keep on our own farm. They are a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off, weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.



WHITE WYANDOTTES

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Hawkins, Felch, Thompson, Gardner and Dunning strains).—"The farmer's fowl" is of American origin. They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers. They are an excellent table fowl, being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Nuggetts strain).—These have all the general characteristics of the Barred Rocks except color, which is a beautiful buff. They have yellow skin and lay an egg about the same color as the Barred. Considered by some to be superior to the Barred variety as layers, and easier to raise. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS (U. R. Fishel's strain).—Considered by many to be the best general purpose strain of fowls. The males weigh about 9½ lbs. and the female, 7½ lbs. They are hardy and mature early; have yellow legs and skin and are excellent for market. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; \$2.25 per 26; \$6 per 100.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS (White & Rice and Blanchard & Wyckoff strains).—If large white eggs are the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to grow. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from 4½ to 5 pounds; the hens from 3½ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to set. They must have warm quarters in winter if winter eggs are expected. This is possibly the most popular of the special egg producing variety and is more grown in this section than all other varieties combined. I can supply eggs in almost any quantity. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence, today, than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our

eggs are produced by Mr. W. L. Bartlett, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much improved on the original strain. Eggs, \$1.25 per 13; \$2 per 26; \$6 per 100.



S. C. W. LEGHORNS

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS (L. H. Perry strain).—Our supply of this variety of eggs will be produced, this year, by Mr. Perry himself, who won first prize, last year, at New York State Fair, also at Portland, Maine, and wherever his birds have been shown. This variety is rapidly superceding the single combed White Leghorn wherever it is known. There is no finer strain of eggs in the United States than we have to offer. Eggs, \$1.25 per 13; \$2 per 26; \$6 per 100.



R. C. W. LEGHORNS

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—All the Leghorns have the same general characteristics. The Brown Leghorns have red wattle and comb, white ear lobes, are brown in color, except that the cock is black on breast, deep bay red on hackle. Each feather has a black stripe in center, back and saddle a deep bay red, tail black. They have yellow skin and legs. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 for 26; \$5 per 100.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS (Kulp strain)—Are practically the same as S. C., except the comb. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

R. C. and S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for a general purpose fowl, laying large white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for males 8 lbs. and females 6½ lbs. The combs are prominent and very large; plumage black with a green metallic lustre. They are non-setters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very profitable. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

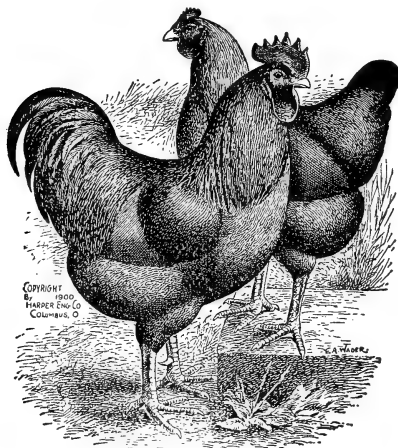


BLACK MINORCAS

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, have a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good setters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh, when in good condition, 10 to 12 lbs, and hens 8 to 10 lbs. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.

RHODE ISLAND REDS (Tompkins & Cushman strain).—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the

front. It is considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to colds and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and the females from 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Our single comb Rhode Island Reds are especially fine, being carefully bred for years and our best eggs, this year, are fertilized with cockerels from settings received from E. B. Tompkins, who has won first prize at all the shows. Eggs, \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26; \$5 per 100.



R. I. REDS

ANCONAS, BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; \$2.25 per 26.

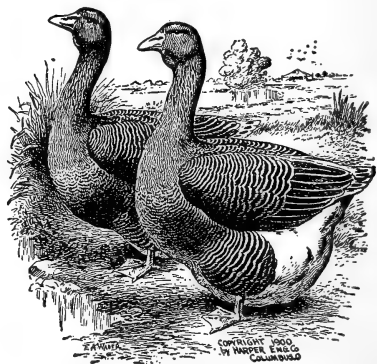
PEKIN DUCKS.—The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full

feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying seventy-five eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13.



PEKIN DUCKS

TOULOUSE GESE.—These geese are very massive in proportions with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck and back a dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lighter till beyond the legs to the tail they are a pure white. This combination of colors presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Eggs, 40c each; 9 for \$3.



TOULOUSE GESE

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

These shrubs we have to offer are of the usual planting size—two to three feet in height—and first class in every respect. We will furnish any kind at only 30c. each or one of each of the twelve kinds for \$2.50.

SPIRÆE OR MEADOW SWEET.—Hardy and easily grown; of low growth, requiring but little room. The **BILLARDI** grows five to six feet high and blooms in June. It has plume-like spikes of brilliant rose colored flowers. The **REEVESII** has narrow pointed leaves and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant, and render it exceedingly effective. It grows from three to five feet and blooms in June. The **THUNBERGII** blooms in May and grows only from two to four feet high. Small white flowers; This variety has a graceful form, pendulous, and presents a fine appearance even when out of bloom.

WEIGELA.—Very desirable, hardy, easily grown and great bloomers. Grows from four to six feet and blooms in May or June. Blossoms vary in different varieties from pure white to reddish purple.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.—Handsome shrubs with small abundant flowers. Blooms before the leaves appear. Colors red and white. Blooms in May and grows four to six feet.

BERBERRY THUNBERGII.—A dwarf shrub from Japan. Small foliage changing to a beautiful red in autumn. Very desirable for grouping. Grows three to four feet.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.—The Privet is not an evergreen shrub, but nearly so, holding its foliage well into the winter. This variety is especially adapted for hedges, being hardy, of fine habit and foliage. Three to seven feet.

HYDRANGEA.—Pronounced the finest flowering shrub of recent introduction. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, are at first pure white, then change to pink; bloom continuing several weeks. Grows eight to twelve feet high and blooms in August and September.

ALTHEAS.—A fine free growing and flowering shrub, blooming in August and September when there are few shrubs in bloom. Flowers are either blue, purple, red or white, single or double. Grows from six to ten feet high.

CALYCANTHUS.—Very desirable on account of the peculiarity and very pleasing fragrance of wood; foliage rich; flowers rare chocolate color; agreeable odor; blooms in June and at intervals during the summer. Grows six to eight feet high.

CORNUS MASCULA.—Sometimes called Cornelean Cherry. It is a small tree, growing five to eight feet high, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in the spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries. Native of Europe.

DEUTZIA.—The Deutzias are from Japan and are very hardy and fine growers. Their profusion of white flowers and luxuriant foliage make them very beautiful and desirable. They bloom in June and grow from three to five feet high. The variety known as the Pride of Rochester, is one of the best.

ELEAGNUS LONGPIPES.—A beautiful shrub for lawn or mass planting. In July the bush is covered with bright red berries and the foliage holds its color until late in the fall. Foliage woolly white; shrub grows six to seven feet.

FORSYTHIA.—The yellow flowers are produced very early in spring, before the leaves appear, making this an attractive shrub where early bloom is desired. Blooms in May and grows five to seven feet.

SNOWBALL (Opulus).—Blooms in May and grows nine to fifteen feet high. Very ornamental and beautiful. Flowers white, in drooping clusters, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit which hangs on until destroyed by frost late in the fall.

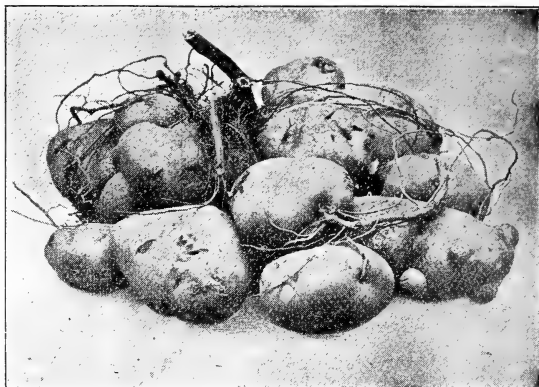
Seed Oats

PLUM FARMER OATS.—This new oat was produced by a specialist who has spent a lifetime in perfecting the oat. We believe it the most valuable oat in cultivation; the crowning triumph of years of experimental work. It is a clean healthy grower, with strong, bright straw and enormously productive, producing on our farm, at least double the

number of bushels that common oats produce. It is fully ten days earlier than other oats. This and its vigor prevent it from succumbing to rust and other oat diseases. We unhesitatingly recommend it. Those who test it can sell every oat they raise to neighbors for seed, when they see it growing. We have 300 bushels to offer at 50c per pk.; \$1.25 per bu.

Early Michigan Potatoes

I procured the first stock of this variety from its home in Michigan some ten years ago. Every year since, it has improved in value until now it is the leading early white potato grown in this section. It does not rot as badly as some varieties. The tubers are medium sized and sometimes grow to a very large size. The color is attractive, the flavor is the best. It is a good yielder and a fine cooker. I have tried several new early varieties during these years and they all fail to come up to Michigan in health, quality, appearance and productiveness. As high as twenty-four large tubers have been dug from one hill. The supply of seed in this locality is limited and I advise ordering early. price 40c per peck; \$1.25 per bushel; \$10 per 10 bushels.



The supply of seed in this locality is limited and I advise ordering early. price 40c per peck; \$1.25 per bushel; \$10 per 10 bushels.

Clematis

BARON VEILLARD.—Flowers very large; light rose, with lilac shading; distinct.

MAD. ED. ANDRE.—Large, deep, velvety crimson flowers; a fine bloomer. New; a great acquisition.

HENRYII.—Of robust habits and very fine bloomer. Flowers large, beautiful creamy white; consisting generally of

from six to eight petals. One of the finest white varieties.

JACKMANNI.—This variety bears a profusion of large sized; intense violet purple flowers; five inches across; richly veined and shaded with reddish purple; rapid grower; early and abundant bloomer; perfectly hardy and adapted to all kinds of culture. Price of any of the above, 30c each or four for \$1.

The Idaho Raspberry

This new berry was found growing in a garden in Idaho. Its former history is shrouded in mystery. The man of whom I get it lives in Wisconsin and has fruited it since 1903. His brother saw it growing in a friend's garden in Idaho, and knowing that his brother in Wisconsin was a great enthusiast in the berry line, sent a few plants to him. They were planted in an old patch of Loudons, some of the latter being removed to make place for them. Every berry man knows that this is the most unfavorable place to set out young plants. Filled-in plants rarely

ever live or assert themselves, but in spite of all these drawbacks, the Idahos asserted their superiority. Then young plants were taken up and a new bed planted. This man has kept on increasing his plantings of this variety, until now he has about an acre, having discarded all other red raspberries. He writes me that the cultivator has destroyed nearly all the plants up to the past season when he secured more plants by mulching the whole surface and discontinuing cultivation. He has contracted to supply us with all the young plants that

grow in this patch for several years. The brother, wishing to learn the history of the berry from the former owner of the garden, went back there for that purpose, but found that the man had moved away and the patch of berries had been destroyed. Thus we believe that the Wisconsin party and ourselves have all the stock in existence. We are very favorably impressed with the appearance of the plants—their smooth stocky growth—but have not yet seen it in fruit. We have learned from trustworthy sources that the party who sells the berry to us is a man of the very highest character, and so we accept his word for this new berry. He is a man grown old with years of experience in the berry business and has neither the time nor inclination to engage in the dissemination of this new berry, knowing that such a business is a life's study.

From his letters we gather the following:—The plant of the new Idaho red raspberry is a short stocky grower with few thorns. It never grows much over $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, but branches naturally without topping, the branches beginning about 1 foot above the ground. It produces comparatively few suckers and is the hardiest red raspberry in cultivation. The fruit is round like the black-caps, but bears no relation to black or purple raspberries. It is of a deep red color and is a true red raspberry, making its new plants from suckers or root cutting. It ripens quite early and continues for a long season, fruit being picked the past season from a little after July 4th until well along into September on the same canes. The fruit is of excellent flavor, selling for 30c per quart at first and for 50c per quart above all other red raspberries throughout the season, even in a market where the population is mostly poor foreigners. The fruit will average $\frac{1}{3}$ larger than Cuthberts or Loudons. It is the most productive red raspberry in existence, producing more money to the acre than strawberries. When we consider its ideal shape of bush, its hardiness, its productiveness, its size and beautiful color, we cannot but think that it is the coming red raspberry. The supply of plants is very limited and we absolutely control it. No more than 12 plants sold to any one party during the spring of 1908. We wish to make arrangements with those who purchase 12 plants, to grow plants for us for future sales. Write us about this. Price of plants, \$2 each; 3 plants for \$4.50; 6 plants for \$8; 12 plants for \$15.

The Wisconsin party writes, March 9,

1907: "I have a new red raspberry that came from the far west, that beats anything in that line. They are large and look like strawberries. They were a sight to see, the small bushes with their load. They would set you wild looking at them. I got 30c per quart for them at first and they brought over 50c per quart more than common reds. They beat any raspberry I ever saw for yield.

Again he writes, March 20, 1907: "I got this raspberry from a brother in Idaho. He got it in a friend's garden. He was moving away. My brother knew I was a great lover of the red raspberry and he told me he was going to give me something that would surprise me. So I planted the few that he sent, thinking it would be like a great many more—a disappointment. But it was a surprise, the like of which I never saw. This was 1903 when I got the plants and of course it takes some time to get a start. But when I saw the first big berries ripening, I said right off—here is the berry that is going to the front as soon as known. They have a good hold on the peduncle and there is no danger of falling off. I have got to get someone to sell this berry as I am not in the business of selling plants. This red raspberry is different from other reds. It does not sucker much which is a good thing for the grower of berries.

The plant grows from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, is stocky, beginning to branch out a foot from the ground. I think these berries would stand 40 degrees below zero and live from what I have seen of them. It gets pretty cold here, some times goes down to the 30's and they come out all right, without any snow on the ground too. You know how hard on plants that is. I cannot raise the Cuthbert or Marlboro here, they would winterkill every winter. The Loudon did well for 4 or 5 years after its introduction but it got diseased so you could get nothing from it. It got so there was no berry of the red sorts on my place that I could get anything from until I got this new one. Same way with black caps. Years ago when I commenced to raise black caps there were none in market but the Doolittle, Mammoth Cluster, then came the Gregg, then the Kansas and lately the Cumberland. The black cap is diseased around here so bad that they are about given up. I have only a few Cumberlands left. Right in among the diseased Loudons and black caps, I planted this new raspberry and it grew healthy and free from all diseases and as I said before, did so much better than any other kind of

raspberry I ever saw. I only hope your Plum Farmer black cap is one quarter as good as this raspberry and it will be a boon to us growers."

Again he writes as follows.

"You asked me: How the bush grows? It grows stocky and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high with branches growing out of the main cane about 1 foot from the ground up. I never saw any other red raspberry with the same shaped bush or the same kind of berry. The berry is the shape of the black caps, only so much larger than any I ever saw. The color is red, a deep red. It has no relation to the black caps what ever, but is as fine a raspberry as ever was seen and so nice and large, it is $\frac{1}{3}$ bigger than the biggest Loudon or Cuthbert."

Again he writes August 27, 1907:

"Well I wish you were here this summer and I would show you some big berries. We commenced picking after the 4th of July and we are not done yet; nice berries all the time. The price for the first week was 30c a quart, then 28c for a week or so then 25c for a while and the rest of the time 20c. Our Loudons were

all killed last winter and so were everybody's around here. There were some Kings and Worthies and some Turners in the market, but my new berries swamped them all. They were as fine as fine could be after the hard winter. I have had a good many raspberries in my time; have had Cuthbert, Hansell, Turner, Loudon, etc. and I know we picked more than twice as many of the new berries, than any of the above kinds, bush for bush. We have made more money this year on these berries than we did on the same amount of ground in strawberries and our strawberries were pretty good. The price was 15c per quart most of the time; the very lowest was $12\frac{1}{2}$ c."

Again September 11th, he writes:

"You will have something to be proud of when you get these berries. You will never see their equal if you live 40 years more. They beat anything I ever saw in the raspberry line. You may not believe me but we picked quite a few berries last Saturday, September 7th, and they were not on the suckers, either, but on the old wood, good big firm berries, too, for which I got 30c per quart."

The Norwood Strawberry

The originator writes as follows:

The Norwood strawberry was named and given the first prize by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the exhibition of 1906. This strawberry is supposed to be a cross between the Marshall and Corsican, as it came up where the Marshall had been grown and near where Corsican was grown at the same time.

The Norwood is believed to be the best all-around strawberry in existence. The plant is strong and healthy, making a liberal number of strong runners, but not excessive. The berry is conic and regular in shape; not a cockscombed berry was found, this season. The quality is unsurpassed and the size unequalled, some attaining the enormous size of three inches in diameter. Four such berries would fill a box and be crowded. Color, bright red all the way through, growing darker with age, is firm, a good keeper, and will ship well. Has a perfect blossom and holds its size well through the season and remains in bearing a long time. Picked the first box June 18 and the last one July 18. The largest berries were found in matted rows or beds, although the plants had received no extra culture.

On account of my age (83) and lack of room to work up a large stock, I feel com-

pelled to put the price high enough to get something out of it myself. The price is the same as the Marshall was sold for when first introduced, and as the Norwood is a much better bearer, I feel justified in making the price the same. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. \$5; doz. \$10.



Winners of Prizes

In last year's catalogue we offered prizes to those people who would point out to us the most errors, typographical and grammatical, to be found in the 1907 catalogue.

The following people are entitled to the awards:—Mrs. Edward A. Walker, Mansfield Center, Conn.; Miss Evelyn W. Brooks, Grass Valley, Calif., and a daughter of Wm. Findlay, Basco, Ill.

Mrs. Walker found 630 mistakes; Miss Brooks, 438, and Miss Findlay, 252.

A singular coincidence is that all the successful contestants are women. These people found all the mistakes indicated by less successful contestants and many more.

All the comment I will make is that I was pleased with the interest shown, and while few people would discover hardly any mistakes in an ordinary catalogue, in the hands of a bright, keen woman, all the little imperfections are laid bare.

It has been said that no book has ever been published that was entirely free of mistakes. The publishers of a great family Bible wished to put out a perfect edition. They had the copy read and re-read time after time. It was submitted to the most accurate proof readers to be found, who pronounced it without error. The publishers offered a large prize to any person who would detect an error. A woman up in Maine discovered one letter wrong side up; I think it was the letter "e." She got the prize.

A Business Proposition

If I could show you a way to purchase gold dollars for 50 cents each, I think there would be none of my readers who would not jump at the proposition. But I can really show you how to make dollars and get them for less than 50 cents.

People in our county are doing what I am about to show you how to do. In some sections where the idea is understood, nearly everyone is going into the business because his neighbors who are already into it are making so much money. The proposition is:—Grow the Plum Farmer raspberry. Nearly every variety of black raspberry is a failure in many sections, and there is a dearth of blackcaps in most every large city market as well as in the country and country towns. The people who are growing the Plum Farmer in my own county are coining money. They sell for 14 to 16 cts in Syracuse and brought 12½ cts. per qt. right on the farm the past summer (1907). A customer in Connecticut (see testi-

monials) writes me that he picked them at the rate of nearly 4000 qts. to the acre, in round numbers \$470 to the acre. It is universally conceded that there is more money in strawberries than any other small fruit, yet this Mr. Chapman writes me that the Plum Farmer pays him even better than strawberries.

COSTS AND RESULTS

It takes 2000 plants to set an acre of black raspberries. These cost \$20. It need not cost over \$50 to pay for use of land and caring for them first year, and \$50 per year for care and fertilizer in after years. Suppose the yield is 2000 qts. per acre for five years. This is 10,000 qts. @ 10c. after deducting 2c for picking; or \$1,000 for the acre in 5 years. The cost has been \$320. These dollars cost 32c each. If the yield be larger and the price lower, the proportion of profits is just the same.

Type of Many Letters

L. J. Farmer, Esq.

Dear Sir:—When you get your berry book out, I want one at 25c. Let me know, when I will remit. I am green at berry growing. I intend to set raspberries, blackberries and currants, next spring. I shall order from you if I live. I am not going to limit on price, but want best grade of stock; something that will thrive in this climate. I want a good shipper that will stand up and be in good shape after a trip of 100 miles; so, Friend Farmer, I shall throw my case into your hands and do as you suggest, believing that by so doing, I shall reap my reward. Kindly write me, giving some information along this line.

Your friend,
W. E. DAVIS.

A Good Investment

The Norwood strawberry was recommended to me several years ago, but like many others who are offered a good thing, I neglected the opportunity and let it pass by. It is unquestionably the largest strawberry in the world and has all the other desirable qualities. I believe those who purchase Norwood plants this spring, can sell all the young plants they can grow for several years, at paying prices. This was the experience of those who bought Bubach, Marshall and Glen Mary when first introduced. The originator states that a drouth struck his locality right in the most critical time, last year, and yet he was able to produce berries, four of which would fill a basket. He is going to try, this year, to get three

berries that will fill a basket. All orders for plants will be shipped direct to customers from the originator's grounds.

Let It Be Understood

The supply of plants of Idaho Raspberry and Norwood Strawberry is very limited. The price will not be cut down low for several years. Those who go into these berries now will hit the nail square on the head.

To Find the Number of Plants to the Acre

Divide the number of square feet in an acre, which is 43,560, by the multiplied distance the plants are set each way. For instance;—suppose the plants are set two feet apart and the rows are four feet apart. Four times two is eight, dividing 43,560 by eight we have 5445, the number of plants to the acre when set two feet by four feet. If set 5x1 there are 8712 plants to the acre, etc.

Extra Large Plants

We have about ten thousand transplanted plants of the Plum Farmer Raspberry which we offer at 50c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000. These 1 year old plants will stand shipment better than tip plants rooted last fall. These plants do not heat in transit so badly as tip plants and will stand fully as much rough and ready handling as red raspberry or blackberry plants. We recommend them for careless planters and to our patrons who live far away. We will also quote prices to anyone on extra large selected plants of all kinds of berries. Please name the variety and quantity wanted.

Bargains in Roses and Other Plants

We offer a fine lot of 2 year old Roses of all leading varieties, that have become mixed, at 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen. These are extra strong plants and will please. We generally have a surplus of some varieties of fruits that we offer at low prices late in the season. Write us for surplus list after May 1st.

Fruit Trees

We do not offer a general list of Fruit Trees but we supply many tree nurserymen with berry plants and can secure trees from them for our customers at lowest prices.

Special Prices to Large Buyers

Those who intend to set large quantities of fruit plants should make a list of varieties and quantities wanted and submit to us for special prices. It does not take much longer to fill the large order than the small one, hence we can often offer a large discount to the wholesale buyer, especially when we have a large stock of the varieties wanted.

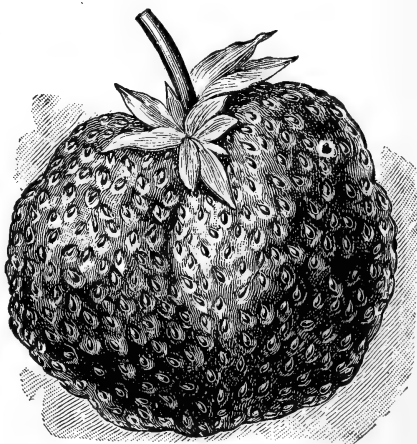
Plants for the South

We do not dig and store plants in moss outdoors as many firms do, but we have a supply of strawberry plants, raspberry and other plants dug and trenched in the soil outdoors, that we can dig any time that it opens in the spring for shipping to California and the South.

We Control the Norwood Strawberry

At the last moment, as we go to press, we have secured entire control of the great Norwood Strawberry. This and the Idaho Raspberry will bring credit to us for years to come.

Pictures of Fruits



We will supply cuts of the Rough Rider Strawberry as above for, 50c postpaid. We have a large stock of all kinds of fruit cuts for sale cheap. These are excellent for advertising purposes. Write us for prices.

Unsolicited Testimonials for 1907

Oswego County, May 8, 1907.
I recieved the plants, today, and they are a fine lot. The count is all right. Some day I may want more plants as I am well satisfied with the plants that came today.

THOS. TRAVIS.

Essex Co., N. Y., April 12, 1907.
I received the plants all right. They are very nice, as also are the potatoes.

NAPOLEON BOUDRIEN.

Monroe Co., Pa., April 29, 1907.
Order No. 11462 arrived, today. Unpacked but not counted. Seems to be in good condition.

R. F. SCHWARZ.

(The above order was for goods to the amount of \$112.50.—L. J. F.)

Bandera Co., Tex. April 25, 1907.
The nine bunches of strawberries and one of asparagus received all right. The berries are planted and doing well. The asparagus I received, today.

MRS UPTON LORENTZ.

Northumberland Co., Pa., April 16, 1907.
I received my plants, yesterday, in good condition and have them in the soil.

F. P. VANHORN.

Geneva, O., April 15, 1907.
The plants came in fine condition; extra good roots and bright condition.

H. J. RICHMOND.

Northumberland Co., Pa., May 6, 1907.
I received the raspberry plants on the 4th and they appear to be in good condition.

WELLINGTON ROSS.

Meriden, Conn., May 7, 1907.
I received the plants all right and am very much pleased with them.

ALFRED NASH.

Geneva, Ohio, March 7, 1907.
Dear Sir and Friend:—

Your splendid catalogue, carefully and critically revised up to date, received. It is more than this; it possesses rare originality. We used to say: "If you see one circus, you see them all." The same is true of nearly all catalogues. A firm issues a catalogue and each season for years it's the same old story, except, perhaps, the addition of some novelty of doubtful merit. Your catalogue is unique and original in this respect. It seems that every variety of plant on your premises was carefully scrutinized throughout the season and its particular behavior and merits recorded for each season separately, and the fruit growing world given the benefit of your experience and observation free. A man who can thus give a revised behavior each season of the various varieties, is a wonder, and must actually not only toil, but eat and sleep with the plants.

Shall want the berry book at 25c. Please book my order for 10 of them. Should it be necessary, to enable you to get the 50,000, I will take even more; but I predict a sale of over 50,000 for that book. Wishing you continued success, I am

Very truly,

Frank Meyers.

Chester County, Pa., May 16, 1907.
Will take two of your books at 25c each, and if you can put as many facts in a few words as you have in the catalogue instruction, it will be a valuable book.

Isaac A. Fassmore.

Oswego County, N. Y., May 1, 1907.
The plants arrived all right. They are very nice.

H. L. May.

Niagara County, N. Y., May 8, 1907.
The plants came, yesterday. They are in fine condition. I am well pleased with them.

Carrie E. Buck.

Seneca County, N. Y., April 20, 1907.
I received the Plum Farmer all right; was in good condition. Many thanks.

L. C. STRAUGHAN.

Oneida County, N. Y., June 28, 1907.
Enclosed please find check for plants which reached me in good condition and all seem to be doing well.

J. T. HOWE.

Seaside Junction, Ont., Can., Sept. 7, 1907.
The 100 plants of the Plum Farmer raspberry I bought from you, last spring, have grown very well indeed. They appear to be vigorous growers and are equal to plants of other varieties set at the same time in adjoining rows, but grown one year in nursery rows. I am well pleased with them.

W. H. Doel.

Lents, Oregon, May 21, 1907.
The raspberry plants were A No. 1 in every respect and are growing rapidly.

Williams Bros.

Bridgewater, Mass., May 20, 1907.
Received the roots in good shape and am very much pleased with them. Thanks for promptness and extra roots.

J. R. Thompson.

Winnebago Co., Wis., Apr. 13, 1907.
Received in good order the box of strawberry plants, No. 11127.

J. J. Gamsby.

Niagara Co., N. Y., May 6, 1907.
The plants were received, a few days ago, in fine condition.

W. J. Tenney.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, April 11, 1907.
The Oswego plants were received in fine condition; splendid plants, too. Thank you.

M. Crawford Co.

Wyalusing, Bradford Co., Pa., May 10, 1907.
Those strawberry plants (order No. 11436) arrived in good order and were satisfactory.

Mrs. Hannah Elliott.

Cumberland Center, Cumberland Co., Me.
May 27, 1907.

Received the raspberry plants all right. I don't see any reason why they should not live.

C. H. Prince.

Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y., May 31, '07.
I received order No. 1142, by express, O. K., May 26. Thanks.

J. T. Campbell.

Chicago, Ill., May 25, 1907.
Received the plants, today, in good shape.

J. Baptist Butts.

Wellford, Richmond Co., Va., May 2, 1907.
I received the bill of fruit I ordered of you and they arrived in very good condition.

E. E. Elliott.

Province Lake, Carrol Co., N. H., May 7, '07.
My order of small fruits and rhubarb is received and seems very satisfactory.

E. A. Richardson.

Troy, Bradford Co., Pa., May 6, 1907.
The plants you sent me were duly received and I was very much pleased with them. I set my plants just before a warm rain and I find they are all alive.

C. W. DeWitt.

Raymond, Plymouth Mo., Mass., May 4, '07.
I received plants on Monday, April 27, in good condition.

C. P. Anderson.

Yates County, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1907.
The berry roots were fine ones (8000 Plum Farmer) and came in good condition. They have made a big growth for so dry a season. I have an outlook for a fair crop, next year.

H. E. Matthews.

Dutchess County, N. Y., May 23d, 1907.
Received the plants. They were in fine condition and I am much pleased with them.

W. W. LaDuc.

FROM

L. J. FARMER,
PULASKI,

OSWEGO, Co.,

N. Y.

A Special Rate for you

It is important to the success of our business that all our rural customers should be thrifty, prosperous people, who know what's what. To this end, they must have a practical farm paper, we have therefore made arrangements with the

FARM JOURNAL

BY WHICH YOU MAY OBTAIN THIS SPLENDID PAPER ON TRIAL TWO FULL YEARS FOR 25 CENTS. (SPECIAL RATE.) DO NOT FAIL TO SEND FOR IT YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED WITH IT, AND WILL THANK US FOR INTRODUCING IT TO YOU. THE FARM JOURNAL IS A GEM. IT IS FOR THE FARMER, THE STOCKMAN, TRUCKER, FRUIT GROWER, DAIRYMAN, POULTRYMAN, THE VILLAGER, THE WOMEN FOLKS AND THE BOYS AND GIRLS. IT IS PRACTICAL, CLEAN, HONEST, FULL OF GUMPTION AND SUNSHINE. WHEN THE TIME IS UP IT WILL STOP. MAIL THIS COUPON WITH 25 CENTS FOR 2 YEARS' TRIAL DIRECT TO FARM JOURNAL. DO IT NOW.

L. J. FARMER,

Pulaski, N. Y.

Nurseryman and Fruit Grower.

SEE OTHER SIDE

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

SPECIAL COUPON OFFER

THE FARMER'S WIFE is 25 cents a year but our customers may obtain the paper on trial one year by mailing this coupon and 10 cents and the names and addresses of five ladies direct to

THE FARMER'S WIFE

A WOMAN'S FARM JOURNAL

ST. PAUL

MINN.

If you want a good, live, up-to-date, illustrated, monthly household and story magazine for women, don't fail to take advantage of this special offer. The stories and editorial work are the best. Special articles on dressmaking, home art, mothers' council, health notes, poultry, dairy, fashions, etc., etc. Just the paper you ought to subscribe for. Don't Delay. This special coupon is issued by

L. J. FARMER,

Pulaski, N. Y.

SEE OTHER SIDE

**THE
FARM
JOURNAL**

IS
30 YEARS OLD

IT IS UNLIKE ANY
OTHER PAPER

IT HAS A HALF MILLION
SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE
PAID FOR IT FROM 2 TO 10
YEARS IN ADVANCE
YOU ARE CORDIALLY
INVITED TO JOIN
OUR GREAT FAMILY
AND BECOME ONE OF
OUR FOLKS

WILMER ATKINSON
COMPANY
PUBLISHERS-FARM JOURNAL

THIS COUPON NOT GOOD
IN PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

**TO THE PUBLISHERS OF
FARM JOURNAL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

In Accordance with the

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

made on the other side of this coupon. I enclose
herewith the sum of TWENTY FIVE CENTS for
which send me the FARM JOURNAL Two years

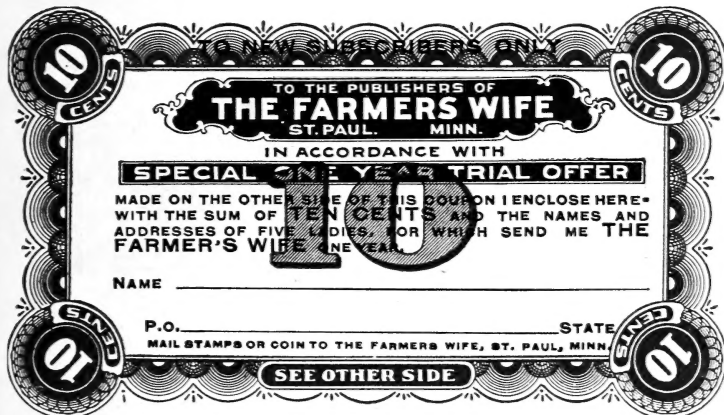
Name _____

P.O. _____

State _____

NOTE: - ENCLOSE THE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (COIN OR STAMPS) AND THIS COUPON
IN A STRONG ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO FARM JOURNAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SEE OTHER SIDE



*L. J. Farmer
Introducer*



*The Norwood
Strawberry*